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2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 27. WEEKLY EDITION. MAY 13, 1876.

GONE,

BUT NEVER TO BE FORGOTTEN

And, Let Us Hope, Never to be Duplicated.

Final Adjournment of the Legislature.

THE BEST THING IT EVER DID.

A Day of Presentations and Speech Making.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
HARRISBURG, PA., May 4, 1876.

SENATE.

The House bill setting aside the trusts in the will of Thomas McClurg passed. Also, the bill authorizing the attachment of wages of persons indebted for boarding.

The second Conference Committee on the Ventilation bill have failed to agree, and the bill is dead.

Mr. Anderson, from the committee to investigate Mr. Boyer, submitted a report setting forth that there was no evidence to show that the said Senator had violated his oath, but that he had been guilty of jesting, which should deserve the censure of his own friends.

The afternoon and evening sessions of the Senate until the hour of adjournment, were taken up with receiving messages from the House. The only bill acted on was one to defeat the House bill repealing the prohibitory law in Derry township, Westmoreland county.

The Governor nominated James Jolt to be sealer of weights and measures for the county of Crawford. Notary public—Jas. M. Cook, Pittsburgh.

HOUSE.

The House met in afternoon session at three o'clock. The House concurred in the Senate amendments to a large number of bills.

The baled hay bill was opposed by Mr. Long because it exposed dealers in hay to malicious prosecution. The bill was postponed, and afterward called up and passed with amendments.

The following bills passed finally upon third reading:

The House bill for the election of Controllers and Treasurers in cities of the third class was amended by Senate, making it to those cities which now elect such officers by the people, and it passed finally as amended.

An act to authorize chattel mortgages upon lumber, iron, coal and oil in bulk.

Act to authorize wardens of the penitentiaries of the State to subscribe for and distribute papers or periodicals to the convicts.

Act to reorganize the Congressional districts of Pennsylvania, as amended, so as to attach the township of Collier, in the county of Allegheny, to the Twenty-second Congressional district.

Act to make the 10th day of May, 1876, a legal holiday.

The Conference Committee on the Bituminous Ventilation bill being unable to agree, were discharged, and a new committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Swan, Faunce and Wolfe. This virtually kills the bill.

Adjourned.

The House met in evening session at 8 o'clock and continued the consideration of bills on third reading. The following were passed finally:

Act to enable hospitals, schools and charitable institutions generally to purchase, receive, take and hold ground rents for investment.

The bill authorizing the Governor to appoint a municipal commission to act for the classification of property in Pittsburgh.

Act to repeal the supplementary act incorporting the borough of Kittanning.

Act relating to the use of motive power on passenger railways, and reducing the fare to five cents.

The act authorizing the Councils of Pittsburgh to extend the time for the payment of municipal liens was defeated.

The act for the punishment of cruelty to animals failed on third reading.

The House adjourned.

The Republican Senators held a caucus this evening, when Senator Newmyer was elected President of the Senate *pro tem.*

Ephraim Jones was presented with a cane by the Allegheny county delegation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
HARRISBURG, PA., May 5, 1876.

The closing scenes of the Legislature were of the usual interesting character, varied, however, in the Senate, by the presentation of a veto message from the Governor of the provisions in the General Appropriation bill to pay the expenses of the late Treasury, Philadelphia House of Refuge and Morganza investigating committees. The message set forth that these provisions were vetoed because the committees were not appointed by a concurrent resolution.

When the customary resolution of thanks to the Speaker was introduced, opposition was manifested by certain members of the House, the yeas and nays were demanded, and thirty-one votes were recorded against the resolution.

The testimonials to the officers of the Senate and House and clerks were numerous and costly. Among them were handsome gold watches to Speakers Patterson and Davis, and silver services to Lieutenant Governor Latta and Mr. Herbert, Reading Clerk of the House.

Mr. Newmyer was elected Speaker *pro tem.* of the Senate for the next session.

Mr. Albright, of Lehigh, was the Democratic nominee.

Both Houses adjourned *sine die* at twelve o'clock M.

One of the events of the day was the presentation of a handsome gold headed cane to Hon. Russell Errett, Chief Clerk of the Senate, by Senator Wood, at the Lochiel Hotel. A large number of friends of both parties were present. Senator Barnett, of Monroe county, on behalf of Senator Wood, made the presentation speech, and stated that he, on behalf of Senator Wood, as well as reflecting the unanimous sentiments of the Democrats of the Senate, bore evidence to the uniform courtesy, kindness and attention that Mr. Errett, as Chief Clerk, had ever displayed in his official intercourse with those whom he differed with in politics. Mr. Errett made an impromptu reply. In a speech replete with sentiment and kindly feeling, he thanked the Senators and his many friends for their good wishes, and sincerely hoped he would ever merit a continuance of their respect. The affair was most happy and enjoyable, and one that will long be remembered by those present.

GIANT POWDER AND GLYCERINE.

Explosion of a Magazine in Jersey City.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Just before eleven to-night an explosion took place in a magazine of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad Company, in which were stored giant powder and glycerine used for blasting in the Bergen tunnel, outside of Jersey City. The explosion aroused all New York, and inquiries showed that buildings within a radius of two miles were more or less damaged.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Over forty thousand people visited the scene of the explosion in Jersey City to-day. The absence of dangerous injury to any person is something wonderful, when the riddled residences in the neighborhood are seen. The windows of all the houses in the neighborhood of the heights were shattered. In several instances bricks pierced wooden structures, tearing down ceilings, breaking window sashes and demolishing door posts. Doors were blown off their hinges, trees uprooted and the whole mass of earth in the vicinity of the magazine chiseled cleanly out by the force of the explosion. All the street lamps and lights in the houses as far as the New York ferries were instantly put out, and but for the clear moonlight the whole of Jersey City and Hoboken must have been enveloped in complete darkness. A number of houses were so shattered that they will have to be rebuilt. In this city and Brooklyn the report was so loud that everybody supposed the explosion had occurred in their immediate vicinity. The police failed to trace anything that leads to suppose that the strikers were the perpetrators of the deed. The opinion is becoming general that spontaneous combustion was the cause. No correct estimate of the loss has been made, but the first reports were likely exaggerated.

NEW REIGN OF TERROR.

Louisiana Officials Driven to the Woods by Regulators—Their Fate Unknown—Senator Twitchell Still Alive.

NEW ORLEANS, May 5.—Acting Governor Antoine has offered $5,000 reward for the arrest of the Coushatta assassin. Advices received at the State House report Senator Twitchell still living, but in a precarious condition. His left arm has been amputated, and his right arm is so badly shattered that the doctors propose to take it off also.

Communications received this morning from West Feliciana parish state that Weber, State Senator, Dula, parish Judge, and Armstead, ex-member of the House of Representatives, have been driven out of the parish by regulators, and compelled to take to the woods. Their fate is not known.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1876.

Ex-Governor Wise

made a characteristic argument before the Committee on Elections to-day, in the the case of Platt *versus* Goode. He described the Conservative party of Virginia as composed of sour krout Democrats, moss-backed Whigs, and Greeleyites, and said that under no circumstances, would he ally himself to such an organization. Politics in Virginia, he said, were so much demoralized, that even the trees wept turpentine. When he was Governor, he would have hanged Greeley had he caught him. He praised General Grant as a magnanimous hero, and worthy to receive the sword of Robert E. Lee. The piteous eloquence of the old gentleman had the effect to exhaust him, and he was asked if he would take some refreshment. He replied that he would accept a glass of milk, but he wanted none of their whisky or brandy, which he abominated.

The President's Message.

The Jacksonian reply of the President to the officious resolution of Blackburn, of Kentucky, in reference to Executive acts performed at places other than Washington, gives satisfaction to both Democrats and Republicans. Blackburn is one of that swaggering class who think that a bolsterous exhibition of gab is a sign of statesmanship. The effective manner in which he was handled to-day so discomfitted him that he left the hall to escape the jeers of his own friends.

Mr. Pitzhugh's Letter.

The following is the full text of the letter of Sergeant-at-Arms Fitzhugh, of the House of Representatives, alluded to in these dispatches yesterday:

D. C. Dec. 15th 1875.

DEAR —— I have been trying ever since my election to write to you, but have been besieged from eight in the morning until one & two at night. I had about one hundred and thirty appointments to make and have had I reckon, without exaggeration three thousand applications besides men women and children pulling and jurking me every time I would put my head out of the door of my office. I have had to keep two and sometimes as three clerks ever since the hour of my election in my office and it is now five o'clock in the morning, that I have gotten up to write to you. In regard to

I tried to save a place for him but the members are so clamorous for their constituents that so far it has been impossible to do so. My Clerk after Christmas will be increased and then I will be able to do something for him and I will stick him. To day and to-morrow and day morning all safe. I set him to work on Monday at a $2,100 place and he is the most delighted fellow you ever saw, I wish you would be down with him, do try and come on, the Government furnishes me with a fine turnout and a spanking pair of horses and before and after the House sessions and recess I have exclusive use of them. My coachman comes down every morning for us, that is Fay and myself, and after driving around to my brother in law, takes me up to my office. Congress is invited over to the Centennial on friday. We will have a big time, come back on Sunday. may draw you for five hundred and twenty-five dollars, to-morrow, which you can draw back for on the 1st of Jan. I got your telegram, and have had to draw two hundred if needed, but tried to do without any, and may not have to draw to-morrow, but all of our members are like myself, light up on the 1st of January. I have them, some on Christmas for a few days and we will have a glorious time. I have more invitations to frolick with members and Senators than any man in Washington. I am a biger man with the members that old Grant. I cant put my foot on the floore of the Hall, but what they make a brake for me, and sometimes a dozen trying at me at onse for places for som freind, I scarsly ever-get out of the office to go on the floor of the House. I have under charge the Folding rooms, Docment rooms, File rooms all Committee rooms all employes in south wing of building & all the southern wing of the Capitol, & have a sup. Assistant in each department and about a dozen bookkeepers besides my office clerk, & we do things up in style, I have a boy to take my hat and coat or I cant turn arround without some one at my back & my time is so occupied, that I have appointments broken in I shall have a nice time, now do try and come on this Christmas. I am making up a new list now to come on to Texas on the adjournment, S. S. Cox to head it, he is the wormest friend of mine you ever saw, also the new Speaker Mr. Kerr & myself spent the evening with Mr. and Mrs. Kerr last evening. I am a great favorite of hers Mrs. Cox's & Mrs. Senator Gorden quite a contest here & now I will turn for friends here, I have now fifty letters from my Southern friends all parts of the South congratulating me, thus wags the world, a man in office gets a host of friends & any man is his friends must close tell—I will look out for him and if I cannot make a place myself I can get him a position of the Departments after Christmas, write soon to

Your Devoted Friend
I. H FITZHUGH

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5, 1876.

The Declaration of Independence.

Representatives Hopkins and Kelley, of Pennsylvania, to-day called upon the President in reference to the exhibition of the original Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia. There has been quite a controversy as to whether this sacred document should go to Independence Hall, where it was signed, or to the Centennial Exposition. The matter has been considered in Cabinet meeting, and the President to-day stated that it should go to Independence Hall, as he thought that the proper place for it. The document will be forwarded to-morrow by the Secretary of the Interior, who is the official custodian of it.

Another Infamous Democratic Outrage.

The accounts published in the sensational newspapers, purporting to give the testimony before the Naval Committee, and, it is stated, promulgated under the auspices of certain members of the committee, is the most infamous piece of business which has yet characterized these Democratic investigations. Paymaster General Watmore, of the Navy, who was one of the witnesses subpœnaed, says that his account published in a New York newspaper of his testimony is a malicious fabrication from beginning to end. He says that the facts are mischievously distorted, and that quotations are made of things which he never uttered at all, and though purporting to be extracts from his testimony, contain statements entirely new to him and untrue. Other naval officers complain in the same manner. This iniquitous mode of procedure is the more infamous, from the fact that the testimony is purposely kept from the public eye, that, so far from getting at the truth, these committees are making themselves parties to deception and fraud.

The Financial Question.

The Committee on Banking and Currency have practically decided to let the financial question rest where it is, which is nowhere, so far as the Democrats are concerned. A prominent member of that committee said to-day that there were several reasons why the committee would not be able to do anything. One was, the difficulty of agreeing upon any satisfactory basis of a measure, and another that the committee could not be called again under six weeks, if at all, this season; and still another, that they did not feel themselves equal to the task of preparing a measure which would receive the two-thirds necessary to effect its passage independent of the regular call of committees. They look to St. Louis for the consideration of this article of the Democratic creed for 1876.

The McCandless Bill.

The bill for the retirement of Judge McCandless developed an unexpected opposition in the House to-day, though a majority seemed to favor the proposition. Hewitt, of Alabama, made an attempt to move to lay on the table. The fact of Mr. Cochran, of the Allegheny district, having just been in conversation with Hewitt, leads to the inference that the latter was prompted by him. In the votes by tellers, Cochran dodged every time. He professes to be favorable. Pending the consideration, the House adjourned. The question will come up to-morrow after the morning hour. The effort will be renewed to table the bill. It is believed, however, that a majority of the House will vote for the bill.

Georgia Delegation Said to be for Morton.

Private dispatches received here from Atlanta declare that a majority of the Georgia delegation to Cincinnati are for Morton, and that the gas was turned off to prevent the passage of resolutions in his favor.

The Blaine Investigation.

It is stated that at the request of Mr. Blaine, the investigation into the $64,000 bond transaction has been postponed to May 15th. A number of witnesses have already been summoned, including Messrs. Harrison, E. H. Rawlins and James F. Wilson.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6, 1876.

Condition of Appropriation Bills.

The condition of the Appropriation bills at this date, as ascertained from official sources, is as follows:

The Army and Sundry Civil bills have not yet been acted upon by the committee. The Army bill is awaiting the revised estimates of the Secretary of War, which, it is learned, will make a reduction of at least five millions as compared with the estimates submitted by General Belknap. The Sundry Civil bill is never made up until all the others are out of the way, and embraces any omissions made in the previous bills.

The Deficiency and Fortification bills have become laws.

The Consular and Diplomatic and Military Academy bills are in committee of conference.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial and River and Harbor bills are in Senate Committee. The Postoffice bill is in the House and under discussion. The Navy bill is reported and assigned for Monday. The Indian bill is in the House Committee, and ready to be reported.

Death of Judge Johnson, of New Mexico.

Advices received from New Mexico, several days ago, announced the death of Judge Johnson, of Pennsylvania. Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico. A petition has been prepared by several Republican members of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress, asking the President to appoint J. B. Amnake, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, a lawyer of repute, and aged about fifty-six years. Judge Johnson was a brother of H. S. Johnson, Commissioner of Customs.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7, 1876.

The Erie Postmastership.

It is intimated that General Thomas M. Walker will be sent to the Senate to the Senate this week, to be postmaster at Erie, in place of Isaac B. Gara.

The Emperor of Brazil,

attended by the Brazilian Minister, to-day drove to the Capitol, and after a lively bombardment at the bronze door, was admitted to the building by the captain of police. He was shown around by Sergeant-at-Arms French. The building being closed on the Sabbath, an excellent opportunity was afforded to visit the attractions within. The Brazilian monarch talked glibly on American history, and displayed a striking familiarity with the events and characters in war and politics since the foundation of the Government. The historical paintings in the rotunda enlisted his closest attention, especially Trumbull's four celebrated pictures, The Signing of the Declaration of Independence, The Surrenders of Burgoyne and Cornwallis, and Washington Resigning his Commission at the Close of the Struggle for Independence. In the statuary hall, seeing the portrait of Clay, he asked, "Where are Webster and Calhoun?" He expressed great astonishment at the immensity and magnificence of the Capitol, and characterized it as such as befit the world. He will visit the President to-morrow, and will return to Philadelphia on Tuesday.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1876.

The Western District Judgeship.

The President to-day intimated to a friend that he was not committed to any particular person for the succession to the Judgeship of the Western district of Pennsylvania. The pressure in the interests of the aspirants for the place has very generally subsided, except for Judge Kelchner, whose influence is very potential. Judge Scofield has withdrawn from the contest, and nothing more is heard of the claims of Carnahan and Kirkpatrick.

Judge Strong to Hold Court in Pittsburgh

Judge Strong will leave here to-morrow with the members of the Supreme Court for the Centennial opening on Wednesday. On Friday morning he will arrive at Pittsburgh and remain there until the appointment of a successor to Judge McCandless. Nothing has transpired to give reason to admit that Judge Logan will not be that person.

Highly Probable.

A private dispatch, received here to-night, states that the Democrats are intriguing in the interests of Negley's nomination, as more favorable to their prospects in the campaign.

Witkowski & Co. Not Anxious for Trial.

It is ascertained at the office of the United States District Attorney that the defendants in the Whiskey cases are not anxious to have their trial go on. The contrary has been the general impression, but without authority.

Rutan to be Consul at Cardiff.

The name of James S. Rutan was sent to the Senate to-day for appointment.

A. J. Hubbard, of Corry, has been appointed mail agent on the Oil Creek and Allegheny Valley Railroad, in place of Webster, deceased.

The Erie Postmastership.

It is ascertained at the Postoffice Department that General Walker's nomination to be Postmaster at Erie will not be sent to the Senate until the end of the fiscal year, which will be the last of June. That will enable Mr. Gara to properly close up his accounts.

The Greenback Philosophers,

it is stated, will simply organize at Indianapolis on the morning of the 17th, and then adjourn to meet in Philadelphia at an early day after the adjournment of the regular conventions at Cincinnati and St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1876.

FIRST BLOOD FOR GRANT.

The President to-day sent the following message to the House, in reply to Representative Blackburn's resolution:

To the House of Representatives:

I have given very attentive consideration to the resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on the 3d of April, requesting the President of the United States to inform the House whether any Executive offices, acts or duties, and if any, what, have within a specified period been performed at places distant from the seat of Government established by law, &c. I have never hesitated, and shall not hesitate, to communicate to Congress and the country any of the facts thereof all information which the Constitution makes it the duty of the President to give, or which my judgment may suggest to me, or request from either House may indicate to me will be useful in the discharge of its proper duties confided to them. I fail, however, to find in the Constitution of the United States authority given to the House of Representatives (one branch of Congress, in which is vested the legislative power of the Government to require of the Executive (another coordinate branch of the Government co-ordinate with the Senate and House of Representatives) an account of his discharge of his appropriate and partly Executive or quasi judicial duties, either as to when, where or how performed. What the House of Representatives may require as right in its demand upon the Executive for information is limited to what is necessary for the proper discharge of its powers of legislation, or of impeachment. The inquiry in the resolution of the House as to where Executive acts have, within the last seven years, been performed, and at what distance from any particular spot, or for how long a period at any one time, &c., does not necessarily belong to the province of legislation. It does not profess to state for that object, but this information be sought through an inquiry of the President as to his Executive acts in view or in aid of the power of impeachment vested in the House, and asked in derogation of an inherent natural right, recognized in the United States by a constitutional guarantee, which protects every citizen, the President as well as the humblest in the land, from being made a witness against himself.

During the time I have had the honor to occupy the position of President of this Government, it has been, and while I continue to occupy that position it will continue to be, my earnest endeavor to maintain and to respect the several trusts and duties and powers of co-ordinate branches of the Government, not encroaching upon them, and to require a corresponding regard on the proper power of the office which the people of the United States have confided to me, but aiming to maintain in their proper relation the several powers and functions of each of the co-ordinate branches of the Government agreeably to the Constitution, and in accordance with the solemn oath which I have taken to preserve and protect that instrument. In maintenance of the rights secured by the Constitution to the Executive branch of the Government, I am compelled to decline any specified or detailed answer to the request of the House for information as to any Executive offices, acts or duties, and if any, what, have been performed at a distance from the seat of Government established by law, and for how long a period at any one time, and in what part of the United States. If, however, the House of Representatives desires to know whether, during a period of upward of seven years during which I have held the office of President of the United States, I have been absent from the seat of Government, and whether during that period I have performed or have neglected to perform the duties of my office, I freely inform the House that from the time of my entrance upon my office, I have been in the habit, as were all of my predecessors (with the exception of one, who lived only one month after assuming the duties of his office), and one whose continued presence in Washington was necessary from the existence at the time of a powerful rebellion) of absenting myself at times from the seat of Government, and that during such absences I did not neglect or forego filling the obligations or duties of my office, but continued to discharge all of the Executive offices, acts and duties which devolved on me as President of the United States. [Applause on the Republican side.] I am not aware that a failure occurred in any one instance of my exercising the functions and powers of my office in every case requiring their discharge, or of my exercising all necessary Executive acts in whatever part of the United States I may at the time have been. Fortunately, the rapidity of travel and of mail communication and the facility of almost instantaneous correspondence with officers at the seat of Government which the telegraph affords to the President in whatever section of the Union he may be, enable him in these days to maintain as constant and almost as quick intercourse with the departments at Washington as may be maintained while he remains in the city. The necessity of the performance of Executive acts by the President exists and is devolved upon him wherever he may be within the United States during the term of his office. By the Constitution of the United States, his civil powers are no more limited or capable of limitation as to the place where they shall be exercised, than are those which he might be required to discharge in his capacity of Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, which latter powers, it is evident, he might be called upon to exercise, possibly even without the limits of the United States. Had the writers of those recently in rebellion against the Government been successful in driving the President of the United States from Washington, he is manifest that he must have discharged his functions, both civil and military, elsewhere than in the place named by law as the seat of Government. No act of Congress can limit, suspend or confine this constitutional duty.

I am not aware of the existence of any act of Congress which assumes thus to limit or restrict the exercise of the functions of the Executive. Were there such acts, I should nevertheless recognize the superior authority of the Constitution and should exercise the powers required there by of the President. The act to which reference is made in the resolution of the House relates to the establishment of a seat of government and the providing of suitable buildings and the removal thereto of the offices attached to the Government, &c. It was not understood at its date and by General Washington to confine the President in the discharge of his duties and powers to actual presence at the seat of government. On the 30th of March, 1791, shortly after the passage of the act referred to, General Washington issued an Executive proclamation having reference to the subject of this very act, from Georgetown, a place remote from Philadelphia, which then was the seat of Government, where it is referred to directed, that "All offices attached to the seat of Government should for the time remain." That those who framed and adopted the act contemplated the idea that their Executive offices could be preformed only at the seat of Government is evidenced by hundreds upon hundreds of official communications of my predecessors in unbroken line from Washington to Lincoln, a memorandum of the general nature and character of some of which are submitted herewith. That no question has been raised as to the validity of these acts, or to the right and propriety of the Executive to exercise the powers of his office in any part of the United States.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1876.

It will be perceived that the message is dated Washington, without the usual prefix of "Executive Mansion." Accompanying the message is a large number of official notices of the Presidents of the United States from the National Capital during each of several administrations, and of public and Executive proclamations issued during the time of such absences. This memorandum contains the following information, and much more of like official and general character, only the most important of the acts recited in the memorandum being selected for mention in this abstract; Washington was absent from the capital during his term. In March, 1791, the seat of Government was removed from Philadelphia, he issued a proclamation dated at Georgetown, in reference to running the boundary for the District of Columbia. He signed at Mount Vernon an official letter to the Emperor of Morocco, and from the same place issued the commission of Oliver Walcott as Comptroller of the Treasury, and also instructions respecting the whisky insurrection in Pennsylvania; also, proclamation of the treaty of 1795 with Spain, and an Executive order of the same date. He signed warrants to the duties on distilled spirits, etc. When at Germantown he signed sundry commissions, and proclamations, the dates of them are recited, and it is also specified that on the 28th of September, 1797, he forwarded to the Secretary of State a commission for a Judge of the Supreme Court, signed in blank at Quincy, with instructions to fill in the name of John Marshall, if he would accept, and if not, that of Bushrod Washington.

President Jefferson was absent from the seat of Government during his term for 708 days, or more than one-fourth of the whole official period. He signed and issued from Monticello, among other things, twenty-five commissions.

President Madison was absent 537 days, and President Monroe was absent 708 days, independent of the year 1824, and two months of 1825, for which period no data are found. The latter transacted public business wherever he happened to be, and sometimes while traveling.

President John Quincy Adams was absent during his single term 222 days, and in his memoirs (volume 8, page 75) speaks of his practice of leaving with his chief clerk blank papers signed by him, to be used when requisite for proclamations, remission of penalties and commissions of consuls. He speaks also of doing this same thing in regard to patents and land grants. President Jackson was absent from the seat of Government 502 days. Among other important acts performed by him when away from Washington were his signing at Boston the obnoxious order for the removal of deposits from the State banks. The memorandum at this point refers to President Jackson's denial in 1830 of human liberty to one of a certain paper alleged to have been read by him to the Cabinet, and mentions that in January, 1837, he refused to allow a committee of the House of Representatives to make a general investigation of the Executive departments without specific charges, on the ground, amongst others, that the papers are, as a matter of record, for such purpose would interfere with the discharge of public business.

Other Presidents were absent from Washington during terms numerous official duties while absent. Van Buren 131 days, Tyler 163 days, Polk 37 days, Taylor 31 days, Fillmore 60 days, Pierce 57 days, Buchanan 57 days. No mention is made of the absences of Presidents Lincoln or Johnson.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1876.

THE WINSLOW CASE—LETTER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The letter of the Secretary of State in the Winslow extradition case, which our Charge d'Affaires at London was directed to present to the attention of Lord Derby, was made public this afternoon. It reviews at great length the circumstances connected with the extradition of Lawrence, on which case the correspondence in the Winslow matter was based. The concluding portion of the letter, which is as follows, will suffice to show the position taken by our Government:

"Since the passage of the act of 1870, Great Britain has obtained from this Government the thirteen warrants of extradition, and has instituted a much larger number of proceedings to obtain extradition. In no instance has Great Britain sought to necessarily enforce the stipulation as she now asks from the United States, or to present her requests for extradition in any way different from that in which they were presented prior to 1870. The United States in the same time have instituted numerous proceedings, and not infrequently offices of impeachment were in London in custody upon charges of forgery, whose extradition this Government is seeking in the usual manner provided by treaty. No question respecting this stipulation has reached this Government that the treaty of 1842 was not in full force, or that the act of 1870 was claimed to limit its operation, or to impose upon this Government the necessity either of changing its law or of giving stipulations not known to the provisions of the treaty, and not heretofore suggested; nor has any representation been made to this Government by that of Great Britain on account of any proceedings taken in the case of Lawrence, mentioned in the opinion attributed in the Home Office in the note of Lord Derby to General Schenck. But now, with three important cases pending in London at present for extradition, in one of which, at least, all the formalities have been complied with, we are informed in substance that it has been supposed up to the present time by the British Home Office that our law as to trials for other than extradition offenses was in agreement with the law of 1870, but finding it to be otherwise, we are confronted with the requirement of a stipulation in order to obtain what is guaranteed by the treaty of 1842, whereby the United States must recognize the right of the British Parliament by statute to change existing treaties, and to impose upon this Government conditions and stipulations to which it has not given its assent. As relates to the particular case of Winslow, it is stated that he is not, so far as I am aware, any intention of trying him for any offenses other than those on which indictments were transmitted, and for which his surrender was demanded. The United States will give no stipulation of which the necessity does not authorize the demand. As the stipulation or condition is demanded by Great Britain as a right, the right of the demand must be established. The President regrets that a condition which, in his judgment, is without any justification under the treaty, should have been asked. He regards the question thus presented as of a grave and serious character, on the final situation of which must probably depend the continuance of the extradition article of the treaty of 1842. He cannot recognize the right of any other power to change at its pleasure, and without the assent of the United States, the terms and conditions of an executing agreement in a treaty solemnly ratified between the United States and that power. He thinks that the twenty-seventh section of the British act of 1870 was especially intended to exempt the treaty with the United States from the application of any of the new conditions or provisions embodied in that act, and to leave that treaty to be construed and the surrender of fugitives thereunder to be made as has been previously done. He hopes that on a further consideration Her Majesty's Government will see in the section referred to the effect which he supposes it was designed to have, but he recognizes that it is for the British Government to construe and execute its own statutes, and should Her Majesty's Government finally conclude that the British Parliament has attached a new condition to the compliance by that Government with its engagement with the United States under the tenth article of the treaty of 1842, relating to extradition, requiring from the United States stipulations not provided for or contemplated in the treaty, he will deeply regret the necessity which will thereby be imposed upon him, and does not see how he can avoid regarding the refusal by Great Britain to adhere to the provisions of the treaty as they have been reciprocally understood and construed from its date to the present time, or the exaction by that Government of a condition heretofore unknown, as an infraction and termination of that provision of the treaty. You are not authorized to enter into any stipulation or understanding as to the trial of Winslow, in case he be delivered up to justice. His surrender is asked under and in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain of the 9th of August, 1842. He is charged with a crime included within the list of crimes enumerated in the treaty. That crime was committed within the jurisdiction of the United States, and he has sought an asylum and been found within the territories of Great Britian, and the United States have produced such evidence of his criminality as, according to the laws of Great Britain, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime or offense had been committed in Great Britain. You will communicate the substance of this to Lord Derby, and should he desire it, you may read it to him."

A WEEKLY LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio, for the week ending May 2, 1876. Reported by telegraph expressly for the COMMERCIAL, by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

T. G. Aickin, Philadelphia—Glass tiles.
C. Campbell, Philadelphia Washing machine.
C. Reimel, Philadelphia—Boot and shoe tool.
H. Houson, Philadelphia—Car coupling.
D. L. Hunt, Philadelphia—Car coupling.
J. C. Smith, Philadelphia—Electrifying apparatus.
S. Deutsch, Philadelphia—Shirt.
J. Haden, Philadelphia—Shirt.
J. Rodrigue, Philadelphia—Lighting cigars.
C. A. Murray, Pittsburgh—Gas machine.
C. Oldshue, Pittsburgh—Steam hammer.
J. G. Haymaker, Pittsburgh—Gas machine.
C. F. Degelman, Pittsburgh—Furnace door.
G. W. Rudolph, Pittsburgh—Car furnace.
J. B. Anchors, Pollock—Fruit drier.
D. D. Ingram, Harrisburg—Window Ventilator.
W. M. Martin, Baldwin—Oil well tubing.
M. Larrett, Spring Mills—Adding machine.
B. F. Flint, Westfield—Lamp burner.
H. Wysell and C. Herrick, New Brighton—Horse-shoeing machine (3 cases).
G. H. Johnson, Erie—Hot air furnace.
S. Hunter, Sewickley—Suspension Bridges.
J. Smith, Conshohocken—Cane.
Design—E. G. Torbert, Philadelphia—Table napkin.
Trade-mark—W. Hughes, Allegheny—Medical compound.

OHIO.

R. B. Swift, Cleveland—Molding wheels, &c.
F. G. Lucas, Mt. Vernon—Shoulder pounder.
J. Roley, Hebron—Nose ring.
C. F. Snyder, Dayton—Extension table.
J. Hutt, Bucyrus—Mitre wheel.
F. Mayr, Canton—Air pump.
R. Randall, Cincinnati—Cutting leather straps.
M. Hartman, Sharon Centre—Animal pokes.
W. M. Hawk, Mt. Vernon—Tank.
J. T. Cody, Cincinnati—Lubricator.
M. A. Dalton, Cincinnati—Door lock.
J. Wasmer, Cincinnati—Engraving.
C. Wassmer, Cincinnati—Lithographing.
H. Green, Cincinnati—Lithographing.
G. F. L. Vake, Cleveland—Manufacture of boiler tubes.
Design—C. Harris and E. Kummer, Cincinnati—Stove.

ABOUT SAMOA.

Another Account of the Troubles Growing Out of Steinberger's Deposition—Outrageous Action of a British Officer—A Fight with the Natives—Causes of the Difficulty.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—The Ballindia the first of the British steamers to run on the mail line to Australia, arrived to-day, having on board A. A. Coe, former American Commercial Agent at Samoa, and Steinberger and brothers. They state that after the dethronement of Malclota by the natives on account of his deposing Steinberger as Premier, Captain Stevens, commanding the British steamer Barcaonta, landed with a force of marines, and went to the Council House, where the Legislature was assembling, with the intent to enthrone Malclota. The chiefs ordered the native guard to take a position in the vicinity of the Council House. Stevens ordered his marines to disarm the guard. The guard resisted, and a fight ensued, in which four marines were killed and eight mortally wounded. Three natives were killed and five wounded. The natives were in sufficient force to have exterminated the marines had they wished, but were restrained by the chiefs, who did not desire to fight, but would defend his rights. Stevens took the wounded on board the Barcaonta, landed with artillery, threw up intrenchments and remained behind them fourteen days, but no further demonstrations were made by the natives.

They then returned to the Barcaonta, taking with them as hostages, Mataafina the British steamer Sapphire arrived, the chiefs were transferred to her, and the Barcaonta sailed for the Fiji Islands, taking Steinberger as a passenger, who is charged simply for his loyalty to the native Government. The prisoners landed at Fiji, the Baraonta returned to Auckland, presumably for the purpose of having the acts of her captain investigated. Steinberger went also to confront him and demand satisfaction for the outrages perpetrated. At the time of leaving Samoa, the Tuscarora would be due in ten days. Foster, the American Consul, acted throughout in perfect harmony with the British. Coe and Steinberger also reiterated the statement that the main trouble arises from the machinations of the English missionaries, whose profits were impaired by the regulations introduced by Steinberger, also by the opposition of the Beach combers, "Sydney Ducks," &c., who disliked his interference with their liquor selling and other pursuits.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

Its Evils, as Set Forih by a Christianized Chinaman.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—Before the Senate Chinese Commission at Sacramento yesterday, Lem Schaun, a Christianized Chinese preacher, testified that it is radically impossible to convert grown Chinamen to Christianity, though sometimes successful in the case of boys; that the condition of the women here is horrible. They are bought as slaves, and when abused by their masters, tortured and often killed for attempting to escape. The presence of Chinese in this country is disastrous to both white and Chinese. The Chinese here of the better class desire immigration stopped, and this end thing can be done in a friendly way. The Chinese Government desires to keep its subjects at home, and if immigration, which is now from the lowest class of citizen, were stopped, it would have no effect on our commercial relations with China. The Chinese Government would willingly assist in effecting it, but he was afraid could not, as there are eighteen provinces, and a revolution in almost every province. Christianity is not advanced by this immigration. If stopped we might do something with those here. The witness corroborated other evidence concerning the manner in which Chinese secret tribunals put a price on the lives of those offending their laws, and carried out such sentences. As to the contract system, he knew of men who came here to money to get to California, they borrow and make a contract to work until they have refunded the money. When Chinamen desire to go back to China, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will not sell them tickets until they have a check or ticket from the Six Companies or from the missionaries. This is done to protect the creditors of Chinamen living in this country. I do not think the Six Companies can stop immigration or the importation of lewd women and improper characters, unless they power to send them back to China.

Matthew Karcher, Chief of Police, testified at length as to the ruinous effects of the presence of Chinese upon the rising generation, exposing boys to disease and death, and driving boys and girls to crime by competition in household and manufacturing employments. He characterized the Chinese population almost without exception as criminals, thieves, liars and perjurers.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. CONKLING said he had been requested to present, and most willingly did present, a number of petitions representing the case of an American citizen now in an English prison—E. O'Meaghan Condon, undergoing a life sentence, and who had been eight years imprisoned. His offense was political, at least in its occasion and the circumstances out of which it grew. His fate had awakened sympathy throughout the United States, and aroused a current of sentiment of which the evidence in part was before him on the petitions which came from twenty-two States and several Territories. They were signed by lawyers, legislators and prominent citizens. They asked the intervention of Congress in behalf of this captive. The Executive had been assiduous in endeavoring to obtain a mitigation of his sentence. The House had passed one or two resolutions asking the Executive still further to interpose, and those resolutions were now before the Committee on Foreign Relations. Now came all these petitions, representing such a volume of sentiment and sympathy as rarely came to either House of Congress. He moved that the petitions be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and hoped some good would come of them. They were so referred.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, pres

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1876.

THE foreign exports from Boston, last week, amounted to $388,864. The total exports during the year aggregate $113,778,985.

THE latest report concerning the Pope is to the effect that his vital powers are failing. He is reduced so low that he now speaks only in the Italian tongue, but he speaks that with great force. He also thinks with great vigor after the manner of the fourteenth century.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* says, after a picturesque, porcine fashion: "The butcher knives for the slaughter of THURMAN are being whetted on his uncle's shin bone." And, indeed, there is no doubt whatever that the true inwardness of the ALLEN movement in that State means the killing off of the nephew of his uncle as a Presidential candidate.

IT IS now stated that PARK, who holds enough mortgages upon the Emma mine to take possession by foreclosure, has sent orders to Utah to foreclose at once. He proposes to get possession of the mine and put it on the market again, issuing new stock and commencing mining operations at once. He also proposes to ascertain who in Europe lost money by investment in the original stock, and give them new paid up stock to the amount they lost.

REPUBLICAN investigations amount to something. The Washington *Chronicle* states that one of the effects of the breaking up of the whisky rings of the country has been a large increase in the internal revenue receipts. For the month of April the increase was over three and a half millions as compared with the same month last year, which can be attributed to no other cause than the faithfulness and vigilance which now mark the collection of this revenue.

NO VOTE has yet been taken in Congress on ex Speaker BLAINE'S proposed amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the appropriation of public moneys for sectarian education, but it is intimated that, when the matter does come up, the Democratic members will vote against it. It is beyond question that the Papacy daily looks more and more to this country to replace the power so rapidly waning in Europe; and every man, of whatever party, who votes against the amendment will deserve, and will most assuredly receive, indignant and emphatic rebuke at the hands of the people.

OLD DANIEL DREW, the millionaire bankrupt stock speculator, is sinking into such absolute pecuniary distress that he is actually in danger of being turned out of house and home. His dwelling has been mortgaged and a foreclosure suit commenced. He has, however, a vast amount of fancy stocks on hand, and could he realize anything like cost, he would still be well off. The Toledo and Wabash, for which he paid 70, and which he expected to force up to 80, is now quoted at 2½. The par value of the entire stock of the road is $15,000,000, on which there has been a depreciation of $14,625,000. No similar shrinkage on so large a capital can be found in the history of finance since the failure of the United States Bank, a third of a century ago.

THE gross earnings of twenty of the principal Western railroads, for April, as reported by the New York *Bulletin*, foot up $4,564,725, as against $4,464,440 for April last year. This shows an increase of $100,285, or about 2¼ per cent. In favor of 1876. The total mileage of these roads is 10,374 for 1876 and 10,344 for 1875, and the average earnings per mile $439 95, as against $431 70 in April last year. For the four months ending April 30, the gross earnings of these roads foot up $18,518,295, as against $17,449,652 for the corresponding period last year, an increase for 1876 of $1,068,633, or about 6¼ per cent. The average earnings per mile were $1,785, as against $1,687 last year, an increase of $98. The general prospects of the railroads are undoubtedly better this year than last.

WHILE the present month, thus far, has witnessed but few changes in trade in any part of the country, of a character to warrant expressions of special congratulation, there is, the New York *Bulletin* states, increasing animation in many important departments, and this is gradually making, or soon will make itself felt in others that are less prominent. The movement of produce to the seaboard, stimulated by a continuance of cheap transportation by the railways, is a conspicuous feature for the time being. This movement bids fair to continue for some time, and to acquire fresh momentum as soon as lake and canal navigation is fairly under way. The commercial activities of the Northwest are more or less influenced by the backwardness of the season, but in the East the opening of the Centennial Exposition, today, promises to put new life into certain kinds of business, many country dealers having deferred their city purchases until this event is over in order that they might transact business and see the exhibition at one and the same time, thus combining pleasure with trade and economizing time as well as money.

A DECISION was rendered by the United States Supreme Court, last Monday, to the effect that where land is conveyed to a State by a corporation as indemnity against losses on her bonds loaned to it, the bondholders have no equity for the application of the land to the payment of the bonds which can be enforced against the State, and her grantees take the property discharged of any claim of the bondholders. The same court, on the same day, in an insurance case in which it was held on the one hand that, in seeking to recover the amount insured upon goods destroyed by fire, the insured was bound to prove only his policy, his loss and the service of preliminary proofs, and on the other that the insured was not the absolute owner of the property, because it was not paid for in full, and was not to be removed from the place where it was purchased until the balance of the purchase money was paid, decided that there was no claim of the vendor to any ownership of the property, and that there was nothing in the circumstance stated to defeat the policy. Both of these decisions are of general interest and importance.

THE recent assassination of the Republican State Senator TWITCHELL and KING, at Coushatta, Louisiana, is, theoretically speaking, strongly condemned by the whites of Louisiana. The New Orleans *Bulletin* (Democratic) says:

"This hybrid monster (whose nature is half beast and half fiend), who murdered King and tried to murder Senator Twitchell, must be caught at any cost of time and money. If the capture cannot be otherwise accomplished, let the citizens of the State associate themselves together for the purpose of sending on the trail of the diabolical assassin true, tried and resolute men, who will not cease from their search until they find him, nor fail to arrest him when found."

The New Orleans *Picayune*, also Democratic, deplores the devilish crime, and says:

"What, under the circumstances, is the duty of the Conservatives of Louisiana and especially of the vicinity of Coushatta? Unquestionably, it is to render the officers of the law all the aid in their power to hunt down, prosecute and punish the unknown murderer."

This is gratifying enough, as far as it goes. Now let us see the righteous fruitage of this indignant flowering.

THE New York *Bulletin* traces the prevalent low rates of interest on money to its non-use; the non-use to general distrust, and the distrust to the misuse of associate securities by corporations. It says:

"The enormous fortunes thus made by railroad administrators has led to the creation of new roads merely to afford opportunities for using the money of investors for private advantage, and the excess of these operations found expression in the numerous suspensions of railroad companies in 1873 and 1874. This speculative creation and management of railroads has been largely conducted with an utter disregard of all sound business principles and in very many cases with flagrant deception and dishonesty.

"This is the main secret of the stagnancy of the world's money markets; and it also, to a large extent, accounts for the subborn depression of business; for, while this state of things lasts, one of the most important instrumentalities through which business is conducted, viz., corporate combination, is stayed from further progress. The remedy must not be expected to come through the public forgetting the lessons of recent experience. Investors have been too severely punished for their past overconfidence, to confide blindly again for many years to come. Before the application of the corporate principle to business can be revived, it must undergo a sweeping revision."

THE annual report of the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange for 1875, which has just been issued, contains much information of importance showing the increase of commerce in that city. The most important increase has been in the corn trade, the receipts and exports of which have continued to augment since the date to which the report was brought down—January 1, 1876—even in a greater ratio than shown by this document. The exhibit of this increase over last year is as follows: Receipts for 1874, 5,954,700 bushels, against 7,960,000 bushels for 1875; but compared with 1873, when the receipts were 8,233,400, there is a slight decrease. Since the 1st of January, however, it was 390,000 bushels; for February, 895,300 bushels; March, 726,300 bushels, and for April, 400,500 bushels; making a total increase for the first four months of 1876 of 2,612,100 bushels, or at the rate of 7,836,300 bushels for the current year. Other grain, however shows little increase. The receipts of petroleum are less than for the past two years, no doubt owing to the diversion of this trade to Baltimore. The passenger traffic of the American Line of steamers to Europe is also reported as rapidly increasing.

THE "National Reform League" of the United States, a new organization composed of some eighteen or twenty well-meaning but impracticable political *doctrinaires*, have just issued a lugubrious address to the people of the United States, in which they have a vast deal to say concerning the "sickness" of American politics, and the low tone of public morals. No doubt there has been, and is disease among us; but it is an old and true saying that when the measles come most alarmingly out the patient is safest. There is not the slightest reason for despairing of our future. We are a young people; our country is but a child among the nations of the earth; we have sprung from a splendid stock; we are a vital nation from head to foot; we have entered into conflicts and have been successful in them, showing tremendous vitality, a vitality which is not cramped by over-population, as we have an immense area of territory in which to extend. The idea that American civilization is to fail is ridiculous. We have moved along as the Fathers intended, and have laid the foundation of a government for the world, and to this we are committed. There were two principles dangerous to our Government which we have passed, these being the Confederate principle, which we avoided, although it took the lives of 500,000 brave men to trample it in the dust, and the Imperial principle, the temptation of which we have passed by. Within a few years there have been some men who have felt doubtful of the future, brought about by discoveries of dishonesty in high places in our Government, but this feeling has been brought about in large measure by the sensational press. The whole exposures of frauds have principally shown an unbusinesslike method of doing business, and this is as easy to rectify as a bad method in a private establishment. Indeed, the revelations are worth a thousand times more than the country has suffered by these men, and in future more care will be taken. The country is by no means poverty-stricken for public men or ability and integrity. We are much better off as to men for places of honor and trust than in the days when WASHINGTON'S name is fragrant with all that belongs to genius and patriotism and virtue and exalted worth, thought the country was in 1810, when he wrote: "I am so far from finding among the characters known to us, either personally or by fame, a man fit for President, that I cannot find persons fit for the heads of departments." We are not going to the "bow-wows," yet.

THE report, just published, of the work of the American Bible Society during the past year shows that large expenditures were made during that period in new versions of the Scriptures in Japanese, Turkish and Azerbijan, and revisions of translations already made in the Shanghai vernacular and the written language of China. Eight hundred and fifty thousand four hundred and seventy copies of the Bible were issued during the year, making 33,125,766 copies issued by the Society since its foundation. Out of 464,816 families visited during the year, only 43,593 were found without Bibles. Abroad the Society also extended its efforts, having aided directly or indirectly in circulating the Scriptures in France, Russia, Germany, Austria, Norway, Sweden, Turkey, Algiers, Minor, Syria, Persia, India, Siam, China, Japan, Mexico, South America, Africa, West Indies and the islands of the Northern Pacific. In this centennial year of our national existence it is well to pause and inquire what advantage we should have, what profit it would be to the Republic, to form out of government, and of what avail would be all our progress, if it were to end in boasting merely, or in a self-sufficient atheism? To this country the Bible is a sacred deposit, inwrought with the national history and character. It came to us with the pioneers of this land, and brought with it that first American Sabbath which the early American colonists kept after landing, before they had a hut in which to shelter themselves. It is a memorable fact that, with two exceptions, during a long period of 200 years every Bible in land was brought across the ocean. One of the exceptions was ELIOT'S Indian Bible, and the other a German Bible published between 1743 and 1746 at Germantown, in this State. The poorest English copy of the Bible cost $2 a hundred years ago, and very nearly as much sixty years ago, when the American Bible Society was founded. Now it is the cheapest book published. Since 1804 there have been issued 128,000,000 Bibles. It is much to the credit of the American Bible Society that it has never had it in mind to keep the Bible in the schools, and to frustrate the Ultramontane conspiracy which would destroy the public school system itself.

OHIO NEWS.

Lancaster has a law suit, the matter at issue being a cat.

A son of David Grieve, of Zanesville, was found dead near Barnesville Saturday morning.

George Washington, a colored man, had his eye kicked out by a horse in Springfield on Wednesday.

A calf was born in Homer township, Morgan county, last week, with two well-developed heads and six legs—four in front and two behind. The calf is alive and is getting along well.

John W. Moore, aged ninety-eight, a resident of Zanesville for nearly sixty years, died on Saturday.

Rev. G. S. Gledhill will assume the duties of pastor of the Universalist church, at Kent, entering upon his labors in July.

Mr. W. S. Abbott has ventured upon the experiment of a weekly paper at Bradford, Darke county—the *Herald*.

Rev. A. B. White, pastor of Trinity Baptist Church, Springfield, declines a call to the Baptist church at Norwalk, Ohio.

A Son of 'Squire McCullough, of Anna, while out riding, was thrown from his horse Friday afternoon and instantly killed.

A Cincinnati tramp named James Mullen was killed at Springfield, on Saturday, while attempting to jump on a freight train.

The new Dermmond M. E. church in Cadiz was dedicated on Sunday last, Bishop Simpson officiating, aided by a number of ministers.

Hon. F. B. Horton has demonstrated the fact that Meigs county land can be made to produce thirty-two and a half bushels of wheat to the acre.

Thomas Evans has purchased the Delaware *Signal*, the organ of the Prohibitionists, and will hereafter conduct it, with Mr. Barnes as editor.

The Circleville *Democrat* says William Lauter, who resides near Williamsport, was one hundred years old in March, and is still in good health.

Glandorf, a German village near Ottawa, Putnam county, is to have a new church 175 feet long, 75 feet wide, and with a steeple 225 feet high.

Van Tine, the defaulting postmaster at Sandusky, has settled his default with the Government, but is not released from the criminal charges against him.

The Findlay *Jeffersonian* has again changed hands. A. H. Baisley has purchased it from Dr. A. P. Miller, who recently purchased it from E. G. DeWolfe.

The Cleveland Court House is to be topped off with a large statue of Justice, so that those who fail to secure what they seek within the building may get it by going to the roof.

Mr. Eliza Follett, wife of Hon. Oran Follett, a lady well known throughout the State as prominently identified with charitable enterprises, died at her residence in Sandusky on Saturday.

The Pickaway county fair will open on the 19th of September. The new officers are Captain E. R. Black, President; Lemuel Boggs, Vice President; H. B. Morris, Secretary; John Bartz, Treasurer.

Mr. G. B. McWhirk, one of the most highly respected citizens of Cardington, died of consumption on Thursday of last week, after an illness of about two years. He left a wife and three small children.

WHITTIER'S CENTENNIAL HYMN.

Our fathers' God! from out whose hand
The centuries fall like grains of sand,
We meet today, united, free,
And loyal to our land and Thee,
To thank Thee for the era done,
And trust Thee for the opening one.

Here, where of old, by Thy design,
The fathers spake that word of Thine,
Whose echo is the glad refrain
Of rended bolt and falling chain,
To grace our festal time from all
The zones of earth our guests we call.

Be with us while the New World greets
The Old World thronging all its streets,
Unveiling all the triumphs won
By art or toil beneath the sun;
And unto common good ordain
This rivalship of hand and brain.

Thou who hast here in concord furled
The war-flags of a gathered world,
Beneath our Western skies unfold
The Orient's mission of good will;
And, frightened with Love's golden fleece,
Send back the Argonauts of peace.

For art and labor met in truce,
For beauty made the bride of use,
We thank Thee, while withal we crave
The higher gifts, strong to save:
The lienor, proof to place or gold;
The manhood, never bought or sold!

Oh! not Thou us, through centuries long,
In peace secure, in justice strong:
Around our gift of freedom draw
The safeguards of Thy righteous law,
And, cast in some diviner mold,
Let the new cycle shame the old!

STATE NEWS.

There are now twenty-two newspapers in Reading and Berks county.

Edith O'Gorman, the "escaped nun," is lecturing in the oil regions this week.

Pickpockets, burglars and highwaymen are operating extensively in Reading and vicinity.

Mr. Thomas Whalon died in Williamsport on Saturday night at the advanced age of ninety-six years.

Reading has a new Democratic weekly newspaper called the *Spirit of Berks*. An exchange says that's short for beer.

The city tax gatherer of Philadelphia took in nearly six millions of dollars during the months of March and April.

William H. Schwartz, Esq., of the Hollidaysburg *Standard*, has returned from Harrisburg, restored in health of mind and body.

Hiram Reidle, of Crawford county, died on Friday night, his arm having been terribly lacerated by the bite of a vicious stallion.

A man was fined ten dollars in Philadelphia recently for engaging in the light amusement of plucking feathers from a live chicken.

From the 1st of November to the 1st of May 1,000 cases of scarlet fever were reported to the Board of Health of Reading, by the physicians.

There were, last week, four hundred deaths in Philadelphia. Of this number one hundred and nine were from diseases of the respiratory organs.

In Berks county a large hawk caught a black snake measuring five feet in length in its talons and carried it to a height of about forty feet and dropped it.

The merchants of Reading having declined to observe Wednesday as a holiday, the clerks draped their petition in black crape, and hung it a conspicuous place.

Perry Davis, of Norriton township, Montgomery county, was eighty years old on Wednesday of last week, and celebrated the occasion by doing a full day's work at plowing.

Charles Boddy, colored, died at Wrightsville, Lancaster county, a few days ago. He was supposed to be 105 years of age, but Charles himself couldn't tell whether he was 105 or 501.

The Chambersburg *Repository* understands that the case of R. L. Rolland and B. Johnson, the bank burglars, will be taken to the Supreme Court, the necessary papers now being in course of preparation.

General H. K. McConnell, of Greenville, while laboring under mental depression caused by a recent arrest for embezzlement, cut his throat Thursday morning, and will probably die. Destitute circumstances, no doubt, was the cause.

Joseph A. Beidy, of Leechburg, Armstrong county, recently took three imported Scotch horses to the State of Missouri, where he disposed of them for a sum a little in excess of $10,000. This is dealing in horse-flesh to some purpose.

A venturesome Philadelphian undertook to run around a square, in a state of nudity, on a wager. He started in the race, but was arrested before he got to first base and taken to the station house, where he was taught a new ditty to the tune of "fifteen dollars and costs."

A thirty-year-old goose at Newberry, Lycoming county, is said to have taken under its protection a tame rabbit. Every evening it has been necessary to search out for sleeping quarters the rabbit accompanies her to a nest where it is taken under her wing and kept till morning. A tough story.

Early on Saturday morning a grist mill situated about five miles northeast of Tyrone, Blair county, and known as the Bald Eagle Valley mill, was destroyed by fire. The building, which was a total loss, is owned by Lyon, Shorbe & Co. The value of the property was estimated at $7,000, and was partially insured.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* of the 9th inst. says: Sunday afternoon a young lady aged about eighteen years while returning from Sunday school was attacked by a tramp about a mile from Duncannon, who committed an outrage on her person and took to the mountains. A search was made but proved fruitless. There was great indignation in the community, and if the villain had been caught he would probably have been lynched.

On Saturday morning, about 4 o'clock, the Trout Run Saw Mill, one mile south of Osceola, Clearfield county, was destroyed by fire. It was owned by Messrs. Iscett & Stokes, the latter an ex-Councilman of Altoona, and the gentleman whose saw-mill on Margaret street, that city, was recently destroyed by fire. Saturday morning's conflagration is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Loss from eight to nine thousand dollars, on which there is a partial insurance.

The fourth annual musical festival of the Meadville Philharmonic Society will be held on the evenings of the 24th, 25th and 26th inst., at the Meadville Opera House. The opera of the "Bohemian Girl" will be given each evening, with Mrs. J. C. Hull as Arline, Miss Belle McClintock as the *Gipsy Queen*, Miss Belle Tinker as *Buda*, S. H. McClintock as *Thaddeus*, A. E. Briscoe as *Florestein*, John Dick as the *Count*, and F. R. Bartlett as *Devilshoof*, and a full chorus and orchestra. These festivals have always heretofore been successful and very enjoyable.

There appeared last week in the obituary columns of the Philadelphia *Ledger* notices of the deaths of seventeen persons—nine men and eight women—who had lived to or beyond the advanced age of eighty years, to wit: Jacob Haberstich, 80; Catharine Hague, 80; Andrew McLaughlin, 80; John Twiss, 81; Christianna M. Anders, 82; Captain William Down, 82; Catharine Calley, 83; Margaret Dunlap, 83; William Jones, 84; Theodore Dekyne, 86; William Stokes, 86; Jacob Young, 86; Henry Korn, 89; Bridget McMenamin, 90; Hannah Bennett, 93; Mary Brands, 94, and Ellen Fields, 95.

A little six-year-old girl of Lancaster while returning from school, was set upon on Tuesday of last week by two girls of another school, and fearfully beaten. On Saturday she had not spoken a word since Wednesday night and was undoubtedly in a critical condition. She moans continually, as though in great pain, and nothing will remain in her stomach. Her mother said that the child came home with a flushed face and in a perfect frenzy of fright. She told the little girls she had abused her, and said that she had done nothing to them. Toward evening she became slightly delirious, and had not recognize any one. She is the daughter of T. T. Jones, 531 East Chestnut street

The late discussion of the condition of the estate of the late Thaddeus Stevens, has elicited a communication from Hon. Edward McPherson, one of his executors. He says that no efforts to establish the residuary estate have been successful. He will have been made, because it is doubtful whether the residuary estate will amount to the sum of $50,000, the sum Mr. Stevens directed should be found for the purposes of the asylum. There are two suits pending against the estate in which the amount claimed is $50,000. These suits have been decided in favor of the executors, in the court below, but the claimants have appealed, and the appeals are now pending. Until these are decided in the court of the highest resort, the executors cannot say what will be the value of the estate which they will be able to command to carry out the charitable provisions of Mr. Stevens' will. By the satisfactory explanation of Mr. McPherson, the mystery which it was alleged attended the transactions of the executors has been entirely removed.

The Lancaster *Express* says: For a number of years a family of martins have returned from the Sunny South to their hatching boxes attached to the "Continental Hotel" in Columbia. A few days ago they made their appearance, but found their box occupied. A pair of English sparrows had taken possession of their box. An assault was immediately made upon the intruders, and the battle which ensued raged for more than an hour. The male sparrow, finding his strength becoming exhausted and likely to be vanquished, took a hasty flight up Locust street, where, at the corner of Second, he found a flock of sparrows. He soon returned with "an army at his back," and the martins were quickly vanquished. The sparrows would have remained masters of the situation, had not the proprietor of the hotel came to the rescue of his old friends, the martins, and shot the sparrow who acted as general-in-chief of his English army, whereupon his rank and file sought safety in flight. The contest was witnessed by a large number of people, who were deeply interested in the wonderful instinct manifested by these birds.

KANSAS.

A Lady's Views on Centennial Matters. Normal Schools, Lotteries and Other Swindles, Politics, and Congressional Speech-Making.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

ATCHISON, KANSAS, May 3, 1876.

I have for some time been thinking of writing a letter for your valuable paper, telling you of affairs in this part of the world.

After considerable difficulty, our Legislature passed a bill donating $25,000 for Centennial purposes, so you may expect to see some of our tall corn and other agricultural products on the ground. The first effort to pass the bill proved a failure, our Solons thinking it was not in good taste to be begging one year and the following season showing off our produce; but our people were in earnest that, having so largely advertised our failures, our successes should receive due notice.

A failure with us is much worse than in the old States, as we have no granaries upon which to fall back, so our farmers are yet poor and live from hand to mouth. Not only will the productions of Kansas be at Philadelphia, but Kansas people will turn out in force.

Rev. Mr. Hopkins, of Lawrence, advertises for two thousand names of persons going to Philadelphia to go in a body, taking tents and necessary provisions with them, the numbers being able to command better terms with the railroads. His number is almost filled.

The Legislature also abolished normal schools by withdrawing their appropriations. This, in my opinion, is right. Why the State should educate teachers any more than lawyers, physicians or clergymen, is not to me apparent.

Nor did they in this State give the education necessary to successful teaching. In law, divinity or theology, the profession is the crowning of a liberal education; but the normal schools of Kansas take boys and girls as young as fifteen, and begin educating them in methods. The rural association at college is as much an educator as the professor, while in the normal school, at an age in which they need the attrition of general association, one class, and they the narrowest, are kept together, and in a few years turned out with diplomas enabling the owners to teach in any part of the State.

I was for two years a member of the county board of examiners. During that time many persons, wanting but one or two terms of graduating at the normal, were examined, and not one of them took first grade certificates; yes in a few months they were turned out with diplomas outranking the really first grade teachers of the county. A brother's knowledge of stocks in 1874, as much as is the knowledge of a lawyer, and I know of no surer way to continue the present low salaries of teachers than to continue the existence of a lower factory termed normal school. A man learns the theory of teaching from attending good schools, and if he is a true teacher will originate his own methods.

By a recent law, separate schools for colored children are abolished. In your State such a provision would not effect the general welfare of society, as you have none. We have probably in the city six hundred colored to two thousand white children of school age. The effect of precipitating this latter class of uneducated class into the public schools remains to be seen. It doubtless will be good for the negroes, but have a deleterious influence on the whites. We deprecate it not on account of their color, but simply in view of their morals and lack of refinement. The first mentioned fact is a political necessity, and although the first result will probably be pernicious, yet the general average of intelligence will eventually be increased. Time will surely and slowly come, for "the mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly small."

Our State keeps up its undesirable reputation for financial matters. Our late State Treasurer proved a defaulter, besides having two immense lotteries in the State. One of which is known as the Atchinson Land and Immigration Association. The most annoying feature of this one is that men holding the highest official positions, permit their names to be used as reference, including the Mayor and Council and Board of Trade, the Governor of the State, both United States Senators and Congressmen. Every man in the city, while the general manager is a candidate for Gubernatorial honors. I have no doubt this lottery is as fairly conducted as any. The number in addition of $1,000,000 is proposed to be raised. There are 197,000 blanks; just that many persons will pay $5 each to learn an item of sense. The drawing was to come off in March; of course it was postponed, and now the local advertisements are withdrawn.

The one at Topeka is more politic. Not an advertisement, not a circular, appears at home. The local papers have been perfectly silent until now that the money is guaranteed, they make a howl. Seeing this virtuous streak of indignation comes so opportunely for the lottery men; it would be rather convenient than otherwise for them to be run out of the State without a drawing.

Their influence on a community is decidedly bad. A man gets beaten out of a hundred dollars and he gets up angry at himself; but if he holds a ticket that may draw $10,000, he laughs about it the first month, curses a little the next, and, should it possible the third, probable the fourth, the fifth it is a certainty in his mind. Supposing a man worth $10,000 is going to work at two dollars per day!

The *denouements* at Washington have been truly revolting; not only sad for the principals, but they must be disgusting to the outrid condition of the whole body politic.

Never before in my recollection has there been such a universal feeling that in order to secure the best men must be nominated of known and tried integrity. All surmises as to who will be the nominee at Cincinnati are wide of the mark. No one will come through this tornado of investigation undemolished. The officeholders will be unable to put up a nominee and force him on the people, as they did Grant in 1872, and at the present political management is so deep seated that should we have a poor ticket, the specter will surely pass into other hands. I am pleased to say I considered that if Cincinnati gives us pure men, the ticket will meet with the triumph it deserves.

When I lived in the East it did not seem to me that people so near the setting sun as we are could have the same interest in politics as at the centers of New York and Washington. Distance from such affairs lends to his or us; the little things are lost to view, and the more important stand out prominently.

On examination we find that the names of the candidates are handled as household words. Mr. Blaine is recognized as a scholarly gentleman, and the same with Bristow and Bolling of the Democrats; but for the present Bristow seems a more general favorite, judging by the State exchanges. There is, however, a strong undercurrent setting that way in favor of Conkling—the Great Unknown—will likely be the fortunate one.

In the *Congressional Record* of March 11th, is a speech of Hon. Phillips, by the Hon. W. A. Phillips, M. C., from Kansas. His views are much approved by his constituents, and have excited much favorable comment. The writer of this is in favor of resumption of specie payment, but for an anti-resumption speech we consider Mr. Phillips the best of the winter. It is replete with close reasoning, and explicit statement of facts. Mr. Phillips had been a prominent man in Kansas since its opening as a Territory, in 1854, when his keen pen, in the New York *Tribune*, stirred the heart of a nation to the enormities and outrages of the slave power. Probably no representative is more heartily trusted by his constituents than Mr. Phillips. His bitterest enemy acknowledge he has done much honest work for the State. It is generally believed by Kansas people that he will yet occupy in the national council a still higher station, which he richly deserves.

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Arkansas has no less than five navigable rivers, affording over three thousand miles of navigation within its limits. These rivers are so distributed as to give access to all parts of the State. And for more than five hundred miles the great Mississippi river forms its eastern boundary, altogether giving the State more than double the extent of navigable rivers than can be found in any other area of fifty-two thousand square miles on the earth.

These great rivers, with their almost innumerable tributaries, supply excellent and unlimited water power, which, as yet, is little used, though the need is very limiting character. This vast number of streams insures for the State the largest area of rich valley agricultural land of any State in the Union.

Owing to the geographical location of Arkansas between the thirtieth and fortieth parallels of north latitude, it has the most mild and desirable climate, and as there is a vast expanse of evaporating surface with but contingent to it, the rainfall is immense, averaging *fifty-three inches annually*, which, with the exceedingly rich soil and plenty of moisture, insures the most luxurious and mature growth of vegetation, and all the grains, grasses, vegetables and fruits of the temperate zone, and some of the tropics, flourish here in perfection.

In the northwestern portion of the State the surface is undulating, hilly and mountainous, and the climate is somewhat altered, but the Northern portion is considered here as a rule, the winters are very much milder and the autumns much longer and freer from cold wind and early frosts. The summers in Arkansas are not characterized by intense heat, as is evinced by the mercury ranging from eighty to ninety-five degrees fahrenheit from the first of June until about the last of August, when the nights become cool and refreshing, and during the days worthy of note, except about noon.

As September approaches the heat of noon gradually disappears, and by the 20th of September autumn has fairly commenced and is gratefully acknowledged, as it is characterized by a cool and bracing atmosphere with no sudden changes and "cold spells."

The healthfulness of Northwestern Arkansas is remarkable, and the opportunities for good investments in the finest farming, fruit growing, timber and coal lands on the continent are found in Northwestern Arkansas, along the line of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway, where lands are cheap. Persons desiring full information will receive it by addressing Hon. A. B. Gaylor, Springfield, Ark.

CONWAY.

THE MOLLIE MAGUIRES.

Testimony of McParlen, the Detective, Who Joined the Society in Order to Expose Their Iniquities—Secret Workings of the Order—Oath of the Schuylkill County Commissioners an Officer in the Society—He Appoints a Member Watchman in the Pottsville Jail. Rewards Paid for the Commission of Murder, &c., &c.

In the Schuylkill county court on Monday, Judge Pershing announced that the Court had decided to admit the testimony offered by the Commonwealth at the close of the proceedings on Saturday to show by McParlen, the detective, his initiation into the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and what he had discovered as to its acts and purpose in Schuylkill county. McParlen testified that he became a member of the order in April, 1874, at the house of Michael Lawler, in Shenandoah City; that the order was composed entirely of Irishmen and the sons of Irishmen; that the oath, or test, as it was called, consisted in swearing to keep secret the proceedings of the order, and to obey in all lawful matters the orders of the superior officers; that the members recognized each other by signs, counter-signs, pass-words and what they called coal or short questions and answers used to prevent quarreling; that these signs, etc., were changed every three months, were called the goods of the order and amounted in the first place from a body called the Board of Erin, which met quarterly in England, Scotland and Ireland, and, through a steward employed on one of the Inman steamers, were communicated to the national delegates at New York, who then gave them to the State delegates, who passed them to the county delegates, and he sold them to the different division or body-masters within his county for three dollars. McParlen stated that from documents received from the divisions and conventions outside the county he had learned that the acts and practices of the order in Schuylkill county, which had become a society for the perpetration of crime and the protection of criminals, were not those countenanced and approved by the order generally outside of this county. He also proved that Patrick Collins, one of our present Commissioners, was a body or division master, and that through his influence Pierre Condon, another Mollie, had been appointed as watchman in the prison here since the commitment of the parties now on trial. The Commonwealth here offered and declared themselves ready to prove that a county convention of the order held in July, 1875, at Tamaqua, in the house of Carroll, now on trial, at which meeting Riorty, another of the prisoners was present, the rival claims of two of the members of the order to having murdered Yorker's keeper, in Summit Hill, in 1874, were presented to the convention for adjudication; that the question was settled by it, and the party adjudged to have committed the crime was paid out of the treasury of the order a reward of upwards of one hundred dollars. The defense objected to this, but the Court decided that the Commonwealth might prove it. In support of this offer Mr. Gowen made a most vehement speech, alleging that they would make this order so infamous that no decent man would belong to it would be *prima facie* evidence of guilt. McParlen stated that the general practice and only object of the Ancient Order of Hibernians was to get the Irish class into the public schools remains to be seen. It doubtless will be good for the negroes, but have a deleterious influence on the whites. We deprecate it not on account of their color, but simply in view of their morals and lack of refinement. The first mentioned fact is a political necessity, and although the first result will probably be pernicious, yet the general average of intelligence will eventually be increased. Time will surely and slowly come, for "the mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly small."

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CONWAY.

ANECDOTES OF LINCOLN.

What He said about the Danger of Assassination—A Cincinnati Hotel Bill.

Mr. J. Gillespie, of Edwardsville, Illinois, writes to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* as fol-lows:

I met Mr. Lincoln one day coming alone across lots" from the War Office

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Great Britain.

MUTINY AND MURDER—THE SHIPPING BILL—MEMORIAL FOR RELEASE OF FENIAN CONVICTS.

LONDON, May 9.—The British Consul at Rio Janiero reports, by telegraph, that a mutiny broke out on the bark Caswell, of Swansea, for Queenstown. All the officers were murdered by the muttineers.

In the House of Commons the Merchant Shipping bill was passed in committee.

The *Standard* to-day announces that ninety members of the House of Commons have signed a memorial to Disraeli, asking for the release of Fenian convicts. Among the signers are Fawcett, Morley, Plimsell, Mundella, Osborne, Morgan and Jacob Bright.

Turkey.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE OUTRAGE AT SALONICA.

PARIS, May 9.—From details of the outrage at Salonica, it appears that the United States Consul interfered for the protection of the Greek girl, and conducted her to the Consulate in a carriage. An excited mob thereupon surrounded the Consulate, and the French and German Consuls, who were brothers-in-law and related by marriage to the American Consul, believing him to be in danger, proceeded to his assistance, and on the way were attacked. The Italian Consul informed the Governor of the state of affairs, and he sent troops to the relief of the American Consulate, which was besieged by a mob.

AMPLE REPARATION PROMISED.

BERLIN, May 9.—Germany has accepted the Porte's offer to give satisfaction for the Salonica outrage, provided the promises be carried into effect immediately.

THE SALONICA AFFAIR FATAL TO TURKEY —ANOTHER INSURRECTION AT HAND.

LONDON, May 9.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Berlin says: It is generally thought here that the Salonica affair will prove fatal to Turkey. The interference of European Powers for the benefit of the Christians is now considered unavoidable, as it is evident that the Porte is powerless to protect them against outbreaks of fanaticism.

A special from Athens to the *Times* reports that the Bulgarian insurrection near Philippopolis threatens to become serious. The Porte is greatly alarmed, and is sending forward all its disposable forces by night and nightly trains on the Adrianople Railway. The movement has been long preconcerted by by Servian agitators. At first it was considered unimportant, but it has spread rapidly, and the numbers of the insurgents are variously estimated at from 1,000 to 10,000.

The Porte has informed foreign ambassadors that it has resolved to raise its duties on imports twenty per cent.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE SALONICA AFFAIR.

LONDON, May 9.—The Porte has sent by telegraph the following account of the disturbances in Salonica to the Ottoman Ambassador at London: "The convert to Mahommedanism arrived in Salonica by railway. The Mahommedans proceeded to conduct her, according to custom, to the residence of the Governor General, when about 150 persons, whom the Consul of the United States had assembled, rushed at the convert, tore off her veil and mantle, and carried her by force to the house of a Christian. The excited Musselmans proceeded to the Governor's residence and insisted that the convert should be brought thither. The Governor, hearing that the German and French Consuls had entered a mosque which was invaded by a crowd, sent a message there to the Consuls to withdraw, and to calm the people. All his efforts were useless. The population wrenched bars from the grating, fell upon the Consuls and struck them down, in spite of the desperate efforts of the Governor to shield them with his own person. The troops finally dispersed the people." The Governor of Salonica telegraphs that order has been restored and the guilty parties arrested.

A GENERAL DIPLOMATIC CONFERENCE SUGGESTED—A MIXED FOREIGN COMMISSION.

LONDON, May 9.—A Paris dispatch to the *Times* says: The reports of the outrage at Salonica received here represent that the French and German Consuls were dragged into the mosque and there sabered. The Governor arrived at the mosque after the murders had been completed.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says the project of a diplomatic conference on Turkish affairs begins to be seriously entertained.

A Vienna dispatch reports that the Turkish Ambassador at Berlin has been instructed to consent to a mixed foreign commission of superintendence for Bosnia.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Berlin states that the insurgents in the Austrian cavalry has been ordered, whereby the force is raised to 60,000, exclusive of the Landwehr.

THE OUTLOOK IN BULGARIAN

LONDON, May 9, midnight.—A dispatch from Constantinople asserts that the Bulgarian rioters fled to the mountains, and cordons of troops have been established to prevent the movement from spreading. Advices received at Paris, however, represent that postal and telegraphic communication between Constantinople and Sophia are interrupted by the insurrection.

WAR VESSELS ORDERED TO SALONICA.

LONDON, May 9.—A telegram from Berlin states that the German corvette Medusa has been ordered to leave Messina for Salonica without delay. Russian and Austrian men-of-war have also been ordered to Salonica. In consequence of an urgent dispatch from the Chancellor of the French Consulate at Salonica, an additional French man-of-war has gone to Syria, where she awaits instructions. The British Consul has ordered a man-of-war from Piraeus to come to Salonica immediately.

MORE ABOUT THE SALONICA OUTRAGE.

ROME, May 9.—Signor Melegari, Minister of Foreign Affairs, informed the Chamber of Deputies to-day that the Italian Consul at Salonica entreated the Turkish troops to quell the tumult, but they refused to move.

PARIS, May 10.—The *Correspondance Universelle* says the foreign governments have forwarded the following account of the origin of the disturbance at Salonica to their legations there: An American Consul was at the railway station when his attention was attracted by the cries of a Christian girl. She was surrounded by a crowd of Musselmen who wanted to take her forcibly to a mosque. The Consul took the girl under his protection, while he was seeking for information as to her nationality. The German and French Consuls were separately informed that a woman belonging to their respective nations had been dragged into a mosque. They subsequently repaired to the mosque, where they were beaten to death.

LONDON, May 10.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* learns that the American Consul, fearing the mob would succeed in forcing his house, sent the girl to the Governor's residence and in company with Commander-in-Chief. Hobart Pasha, proceeded to the mosque. Their appearance caused a panic among the crowd, and they succeeded in conducting the girl to the Governor's residence.

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW OFFICE.

A Model Printing Establishment.

About the first of April we announced that the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY had removed their office to No. 70 Fifth avenue, a few doors east of Wood street. The feat of issuing Saturday's paper from the old office, and the succeeding Monday's paper from the new—having in the meantime removed types, cases, stands, boiler, steam engine, and one of Hoe's large four-cylinder presses—was duly recorded at the time. The task of removing such a vast quantity of materials, and pulling down and rebuilding such heavy machinery in so short a period of time, is one not often attempted; but, by the energy and skill of those having the matter in charge, it was successfully accomplished. Of course, much remained to be done after the machinery was placed in operation; and, for several weeks, workmen were busily employed in fitting up the various departments. This work having been finally completed, a brief description of the new quarters may interest our readers.

THE BUILDING

is one of the most elegant and substantial structures on the avenue, being an iron front, of modern design, with rooms of ample dimensions and well adapted for the purposes. It occupies most desirable situation, right in the heart of the business center, and is therefore easily accessible. It is provided with all modern conveniences, is well ventilated and drained, and, while every way comfortable within, presents also an attractive and imposing exterior.

THE BUSINESS OFFICE.

The counting room is on the first floor, occupying a space twenty feet wide by seventy-five feet deep, and eighteen feet in the clear. This is subdivided into several apartments, all inclosed by walnut counters tastefully ornamented. First in order is the receiving department, where advertisements and subscriptions are taken, and where returns are made by agents and carriers. Next is a room for solicitors and collectors, where suitable accommodations are furnished for that department. Lastly is the treasurer's department, with a separate room for the advertising clerks for both papers. The counting-room is complete in every detail, and has been specially arranged with a view to the speedy and comfortable transaction of business. The systematic arrangement of the various departments secures to the patrons of the paper the promptest attention.

THE EDITORIAL ROOMS.

It is the universal custom to place the editorial rooms, in all leading newspapers, as high up in the building as it is convenient to get. It has been hinted that this usage originated in the supposed necessity which editors are under of getting as far away from friends and foes as they can. Be this as it may, the custom has been made upon the custom, and the COMMERCIAL editorial rooms have been placed upon the first floor, in rear of the counting room. First in order is an apartment containing desks for assistant editors, and local, financial, river and market reporters. Next is a separate apartment for the managing editor, and adjoining this a room for the use of the directors. These apartments are very conveniently arranged, and provided with all needful appliances. The remainder of the floor is occupied by the composing room, which is in front, of modern design, with rooms of ample dimensions and well adapted for the purpose. It occupies most desirable situation, right in the heart of the business center, and is therefore easily accessible. It is provided with all modern conveniences, is well ventilated and drained, and, while every way comfortable within, presents also an attractive and imposing exterior.

THE BUSINESS OFFICE.

The counting room is on the first floor, occupying a space twenty feet wide by seventy-five feet deep, and eighteen feet in the clear. This is subdivided into several apartments, all inclosed by walnut counters tastefully ornamented. First in order is the receiving department, where advertisements and subscriptions are taken, and where returns are made by agents and carriers. Next is a room for solicitors and collectors, where suitable accommodations are furnished for that department. Lastly is the treasurer's department, with a separate room for the advertising clerks for both papers. The counting-room is complete in every detail, and has been specially arranged with a view to the speedy and comfortable transaction of business. The systematic arrangement of the various departments secures to the patrons of the paper the promptest attention.

THE EDITORIAL ROOMS.

The room for the use of the compositors is on the fourth floor, and is forty feet wide by seventy feet deep. It is lighted from the rear by windows, and about midway of the room are two large skylights, which afford ample light and free ventilation. The stands are placed so as to give comfortable space to each compositor, and the arrangements for the work are complete. The walls are handsomely calcimined, and the atmosphere of the room is light, healthful and pleasant. There are stationary washstands and closets on this floor, and the entire apartment is so admirably arranged and so excellently kept that it is admitted by the craft to be the finest composing room in the city.

On the same floor, fronting the avenue, and separated from the composing room by a hall, are two rooms, thirty by forty feet each, one of which is occupied by the night editor and proof reader, and the other for the storing of files, etc. These rooms are very well lighted, and furnished with all needful conveniences.

The "turtles," upon which the types are placed, and raised to and from the press room through a box, or elevator, ascending from the basement to the fourth floor, by means of a drum and chain, operated by steam power, are now in use every hour, which convey the matter prepared in the editorial rooms to the foreman and his assistant, who give it out to the compositors. The proofs are sent down and returned in the same way; and, in addition to the copy box, there is a speaking tube and a bell wire running through the elevator, from the editorial rooms, by means of which conversation can be readily carried on with the night editor, proof reader or foreman. With these conveniences and appliances, the business between the editorial and composing rooms is carried on as smoothly as though they were on the same floor.

THE PRESS ROOM.

We pass now to the basement, in which are the press and folding rooms. This apartment is twenty feet wide by one hundred and thirty feet deep. It is lighted in the rear by four large windows opening into an area, and nearly opposite these is the four-cylinder Hoe press, upon which the daily and weekly editions of the COMMERCIAL are printed. The room containing the press, steam engine, boiler, hoisting apparatus, &c., is one hundred feet deep—being separated from the folding room, which thirty feet deep, by a partition. The press room is well ventilated, having, in addition to the windows, an air-chamber running through the pavement already described, and discharging above the roof of the building. This chamber also contains a pipe for the exhaust steam from the engine, and the heat from this is utilized by a constant current of air, which aids the process of ventilation. The floor is planked with heavy timber, from the elevator to the press, on which a truck is run to convey the "turtles" back and forth. The walls are of massive masonry, and the floor above sustained by heavy timbers, affording every facility for dealing the matter secure and stable. The press sits as firmly as if bedded upon a rock, and the entire machinery works admirably.

THE FOLDING ROOM.

This apartment, twenty by thirty feet, is reached by a stairway from the avenue, and through it the press room is accessible. It is amply supplied with tables, where the papers are folded as soon as they are thrown off from the press, and where the packages are made ready for mailing. The newsboys and carriers get their supplies here, and the early morning witnesses here scenes of activity and bustle, such as are only beheld in a daily newspaper office.

We have thus given a very hurried sketch of the rooms which the Daily and Weekly COMMERCIAL will be issued in coming years, and where we hope to meet all our old advertising patrons, with many new friends and well wishers. The course of the paper has been onward and upward, and it has long been recognized as the leading newspaper of Western Pennsylvania. It will continue mainly its commercial, financial and market reports, and as a medium of news it has no superior in the State. From the brief description above given, we think it will be conceded that the COMMERCIAL, in addition to its other excellencies, is entitled to rank as the model printing establishment of Western Pennsylvania.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We cannot close without acknowledging our obligations to the mechanics and artizans who, by their labor and skill, contributed so largely to make the office what it is. We append a list of those employed in the various branches: Carpenter work in counting room, Messrs. Hughes & Dunn; general carpenter work, Messrs. A. L. E. Wallace and D. G. Hanna; mason work, D. D. Rockwell; painting and whitening, Messrs. D. W. C. Carroll & Co.; engine and shafting, Messrs. Reith, Miller & Son; steam fitting, Messrs. Weldon & Kelly, Wilson, Reinecke & Co.; gas fitting and plumbing, Smith & Son; gas fitting and plumbing, Messrs. Weldon & Kelly; frescoing and calcimining, Mr. W. J. Kirk; painting, Messrs. J. T. Gray and Harbaugh; sign painting, Messrs. Long & Son; the wall paper was from Messrs. De Zuche & Co., Joseph R. Hughes and Thomas Palmer; paper hanging, Messrs. Meixner & Coss; carpets, blinds, etc., McFarland & Collins; stained glass, Mr. Wm. Nelson; ornamental glass, Captain M. Mackenbier; wire railing, Messrs. Taylor & Co.; iron railing, Messrs. Lauderbach & Co. The hauling of machinery, press, engine, etc., was done by Mr. John Burns. Mr. J. Vinot, from Hoe's works, New York, superintended the removal of the press.

We are also under obligations to Mr. J. W. Kerr, the architect of the building, and Mr. Wm. Eaton, the boiler inspector, for valuable aid and assistance in getting the machinery and other appointments as near perfect as possible.

Committed for Trial.

The cases of the Commonwealth against Joseph S. Seiforth, of Ohio, who is charged with obtaining several hundred dollars' worth of liquors from S. Klinordinger and Wm. H. Holmes by false and fraudulent representations, were called up for hearing before Alderman Milliken Wednesday, when the accused, through his counsel, waived a hearing. Bail in $2,800 for his appearance at the June turn of the Criminal Court was required, and the defendant was committed in default. Alderman McMasters also lodged a commitment against Seiforth, on oath of Mr. E. D. Weyburn, who alleges that Seiforth fraudulently obtained from him about $300 in glassware by falsely and fraudulently representing that he had a large sum of money in the hands of a certain firm.

A SICKENING TRAGEDY.

An Inoffensive Citizen Brutally Assaulted and Murdered in the Presence of His Family.

SCRANTON, PA., May 10.—A disputed line between the premises of George Wert and Robert Savage, near neighbors, in Dunmore, a suburb of this city, terminated fatally yesterday. While Savage was demolishing Wert's shed, built over the disputed ground, the latter came out of his house to protest, when Savage brutally assailed him with an ax, knocking him down senseless, and afterward barbarously injuring his head with a shovel. Mrs. Wert ran to her husband's assistance, but was too late to save him, and while she held her dying husband his murderer coolly finished destroying the shed. The police secured Savage in a saloon in this city last evening. Mr. Wert was an inoffensive, Christian man, generally esteemed and respected. He died in a few hours after the attack.

Annual Meeting of the American Tract Society.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The American Tract Society's annual meeting was held to-day, Dr. S. J. Prime presiding. The society prints periodicals whose aggregate circulation for the past year was six and a half million copies. Seventy-two million pages of tracts were distributed. The receipts for the year, including $107,718 in donations and legacies, were $492,252; balance on hand, $12,324; total, $504,576; the expenditures, including $6,818 to sinking fund, $501,363; balance on hand, $3,713. Hon. William Strong, of Philadelphia, was re-elected President. Fifty-two Vice Presidents, thirty-six directors and eighteen members of the Executive Committee were elected. Nearly all last year's officers were re-elected. The reports show a very flattering condition of affairs, and were much applauded.

James Cahill died on his farm near Cincinnati on Wednesday, at the age of one hundred and two years. He was born in County Cavan, Ireland, on the 14th of February, 1774, and came to America when he was forty-eight years old. He had almost perfect physical health until attacked with paralysis about one year ago, and retained his mental faculties to the time of his death. He had six children, twenty-nine grandchildren and fifteen great-grandchildren, the youngest great grandchild being now sixteen years old.

DOM PEDRO.

Flying Visit of the Emperor of Brazil to Pittsburgh—Where He Went and What He Saw.

Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, after a hasty visit to the oil regions of Venango county, returned to this city at half past two o'clock on Saturday afternoon. He is accompanied on his travels by Viconde De Born Retiro, his viscount, Dr. Arthur Macedo and Dr. Hennilg, his physicians and by his private secretary and interpreter. The party was met at the Union Depot by Dr. Donnelly, and carriages being in readiness, they at once visited St. Paul's Cathedral where brief devotions were held. They then called at Municipal Hall, were introduced by Dr. Donnelly to Mayor McCarthy and with the latter took a look at the arrangement of the first and second stories. Quite a crowd soon gathered, but the Emperor gave little chance for curiosity by a sudden exit, after returning thanks to the Mayor.

The American Iron Works of Jones & Laughlins, in the Twenty-fourth ward, were next visited without notification. Here the party was shown the different departments and the Emperor seemed greatly interested. He made frequent questions which were promptly answered by Mr. Kirk, who had taken charge of the party on their arrival at the works.

Cunningham & Palmer's glass works were next visited, and here the blowing of bottles and window glass was witnessed for a few minutes. At each of these places he moved about freely, and evinced a manifested a great desire to avoid being made the object of curiosity.

The Imperial party was next driven to the Monongahela Incline Railway, where the members quit the carriages and enter ed a car. Soon they were on the top of Mount Washington, and there the distinguished visitors enjoyed a splendid view of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity. Dom Pedro took especial notice of the High School building, and inquired as to the names of the principal streets.

Next, the Penitentiary in Allegheny was visited and a hasty tour was made through the corridors and workshops in company with Warden Wright. From the Penitentiary the party returned to the Union Depot, where they at once entered their special car, and within which they remained till 7:45, when they started by the Pennsylvania Railroad for Washington.

The Emperor rides in a splendid Pullman hotel car, which he has used ever since he left New York. The car is understood to have been chartered by the Emperor in New York for the entire trip over the United States, including the living on the road and attendants, while the Pullman Co. have bought the car and intends to take it with him to Brazil when he has finished his visit here. Two Brazilian whites cook for the Imperial party, meals being served regularly. The car is in charge of two porters, in the employ of the Pullman Palace Car Company, make the beds and do the odd chores, a Pullman conductor having charge of the car.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Travel to the Centennial—Fare to all Parts Reduced Thirty-three per cent.

On the 10th instant—Wednesday next—the schedule of trains over the Pennsylvania Railroad and branches, which has been adopted to accommodate travelers to the Centennial Exhibition, will go into operation. The most ample arrangements have been made for the local passenger traffic from all parts of the city to the Centennial grounds.

The schedule of trains from New York to Philadelphia shows forty-three express and accommodation regularly each day, some of them stopping at every station, to accommodate persons living in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Fifteen are running through on express time, making none, or few stoppages, and others again running to accommodate connecting roads from Perth Amboy, Bordentown, Trenton, Princeton, Milesburg and the Belvidere Division. The same, or even a larger number of trains will run from Philadelphia to New York.

The through trains to and from Harrisburg and Pittsburgh will number eight each way per day, the trains leaving Pittsburgh and Harrisburg connecting with all western trains, and the Harrisburg trains connecting with the trains over the Philadelphia and Erie, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroads. The number of trains between Harrisburg and Philadelphia will also be increased as may be required.

In order that people living within the limits reached by the Pennsylvania Railroad, which limits extend to Pittsburgh and Erie in the West, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Rochester in the North, New York in the East, and Washington in the South, the Company have printed an extensive schedule, which can be obtained at all the stations, showing the time of departure of trains from every station on the main line and all its branches, the time at which they reach Broad Street Philadelphia and arrive at such station, with rate of fare for round trip excursion tickets from every one of the stations; so that a person residing within the limits mentioned can ascertain at what time he can leave his home, the length of time to visit the Centennial, at what hour his trains leave Philadelphia, and the fare. This schedule, also, the cost of a round Centennial excursion ticket.

But there is one point more. It has been stated, and is the general opinion, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has reduced the excursion tickets 25 per cent. This is incorrect, and unfortunately the reduction on these tickets made by the Company is 33 per cent. below the regular rates, and is the same ratio charged formerly for holiday and Fourth of July excursions.

DECORATION DAY.

Governor Hartranft's Order.

The following general order has been issued relative to Decoration Day:

In accordance with the rules and regulations of the Grand Army of the Republic, Tuesday, May 30th, will be observed as a Memorial Day, to decorate with fitting ceremonies the graves of our fallen comrades. In this year, the centennial year, as the true patriot hopes to see the proofs of peace and good will, and we meet as a united people to commemorate the events connected with the birth of the nation, and the memories of our dead comrades, whose lives were required for the establishment of that peace should be very near to the hearts and consciences of our fellow citizens. The mode in which these ceremonies may be conducted is left to the judgment of Posts, but it is suggested that they invite the co-operation of other organizations and of the public generally. It is hoped the custom of preceding years of planting flowers at the grave will be generally observed. Where no posts of the Grand Army are established, citizens are earnestly requested to arrange for the proper observance of the day, that the grave of each dead soldier and sailor may be appropriately honored.

By order of JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Commander-in-Chief.

ROBT. B. BEATH, Adjutant General.

The Congressional Canvass.

[From the Butler Eagle.]

It is said there is some warmth in the Congressional canvass in the Twenty-second, or Allegheny district. Russell Errett and General Negley are the contestants. Recent reports all seem to agree that the veteran editor has the inside track. Whether any one can down a hero, we are glad of this. We know Mr. Errett well. He has had many opportunities to improve his financial condition, had he so chosen. He has had many advantageous chances, such as many others would; but in place of this he prefers an honest name to pelf. Should our neighbors select him as their representative we feel sure they will never have reason to regret it. He is an industrious, intelligent man, and will do honor both to the district and himself.

[From the Johnstown Tribune.]

The fight in the Twenty-second district, between Major Errett and General Negley for the Republican nomination for Congress, is growing warm. The Pittsburgh press is almost unanimously in favor of Errett, notwithstanding he has been the editor of the COMMERCIAL for a long time, and has, when he thought occasion required it, "sassed" his contemporaries in the strongest kind of language. No paper doubts his ability, and all concede his honesty. This will help him greatly.

COMPLAINTS are made that in certain places postal cards and postage stamps are sold at higher rates than their face values. For instance two cents are demanded for a postal card and five cents for a three cent stamp. This sort of thing is a misdemeanor, and is made punishable by act of Congress. The law of 1855 provides that it shall not be lawful for any postmaster or other person to sell any postage stamp or stamped envelope for a larger sum than that indicated on the stamp or charged by the Postoffice Department. Violation of this act is a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine from $10 to $500. If dealers, taking advantage of the necessities of individuals or of their want of knowledge of the rates of the stamps, should overcharge, this law can be availed of to prevent and punish such extortion.

Specialties in Medicine.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

We publish on our eight page a lengthy article describing the system of the noted specialist, Dr. Sanford Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., in which he sets forth with considerable force and clearness his reasons for devoting his whole time and attention to a single department of medicine—the treatment of lingering chronic diseases. The same article also takes up the subject of diagnosis, methods of consultation and treatment, etc., and will be found to contain many valuable hints to the invalid. Dr. Pierce is the author of a work which has already attained a large circulation—"The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser"—containing some nine hundred numerously-illustrated pages, and devoted to medicine in all its branches, a work well calculated for the guidance and instruction of the people at large, and which may be had for $1 50 (post paid) by addressing the author. Dr. Pierce has now been before the general public long enough to enable the formation of a careful estimate of the efficiency of his treatment and his medicines, and the verdict, we are glad to know, has been universally favorable to both.

THS*

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 10, 1876.

The banks were all closed to-day, which caused an entire suspension of all business in financial circles. A number of our bankers went on to Philadelphia to witness the opening performances there; others enjoyed their holiday in a quiet manner here. Business in the leading mercantile branches went on as usual, with the exception of the hindrances caused by the cessation of banking facilities.

—The surrender of circulation by the banks, together with the contraction of legal tenders under the Resumption act, amount to $43,286,000 since January 14, 1875. How far this movement will be carried is an interesting question, to which some importance is added by the comparatively low reserves held by the New York banks. The New York *Tribune* in connection with this question calls attention to the decrease of business shown by a shrinkage of fourteen per cent. in the clearings of the New York banks and points out that the prolonged stagnation in the stock market, and the downward tendency of prices, operate to lessen the quantity of currency needed. Domestic commerce, though not greatly interrupted, is transacted at a range of prices considerably lower than those of 1875, and in very many articles lower than those of 1860. The great iron business is starting up again, a large proportion of the mills working double time, 1,010 out of a total of 2,359 of which the *Iron Age* has received reports. Yet the prices obtained for products are much below those of last year. All these facts point to one general conclusion. The day of speculation and high prices is over; business is confining itself to legitimate channels and slowly adjusting itself to low figures, and the amount of currency required in use is likely to decrease rather than to increase. With this general cause, another of much greater potency with individual banks powerfully co-operates, namely, the continued high price of bonds. The currency value of bonds is weak and closing prices were generally the lowest of the day. The feature of the market was the sudden break in the shares of the Pennsylvania and Hudson Canal declined 2 per cent., and Pacific Mail 1 per cent., while the New Jersey Central 2½ per cent each. This was in the "regular" way, but seller sixty days, when the interest is passed, were done at 105 down to 104 for Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and 103 down to 102 for New Jersey Central. The decline on coal stocks exercised a depressing influence in the general market, Lehigh Valley declined 1½ per cent. from the highest point of the day, with a marked pressure to sell in Lake Shore, Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana. The greatest decline was in Michigan Central, which fell off to 47½, against 49 early in the day. Next came Lake Shore, which sold down to 54½, against 56 previously. Western Union followed with a decline of 1 per cent. St. Paul common fell off from 39½ to 37¾, and preferred from 64¾ to 64. Quicksilver declined from 17¾ to 17 and Erie from 15¾ to 15¾. New York Central sold at 110¾, regular and 108¾, seller sixty days. Transactions at the Stock Board of which 48,000 Western Union, 14,000 St. Paul, 7,000 Erie, 7,000 Lake Shore and 10,000 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

Delaw. & Hudson	110	N. J. Central	93
W. U. Telegraph	68¾	Rock Island	105
Quicksilver	17¾	Do. preferred	110
Do. preferred	20	Do. preferred	64¾
Pacific Mail	15¾	Toledo & Wabash	23¾
Multnomah	7	Do. preferred	41
Do. preferred	7½	Ft. Wayne	102
Adams Express	103	Terre Haute	4
Wells-Fargo Ex	87½	Do. preferred	14½
American Ex	62	Chicago & Alton	97
U. S. Express	70½	Do. preferred	104½
New York Central	110	Ohio & Mississippi	16¾
Erie	15¾	Del. & Lackawanna	97
Do. preferred	19	Atlantic & P. Tel	7½
Harlem	137	Missouri Pacific	113½
Do. preferred	135	Allegheny & Pac	6
Mich. Central	46¾	Indiana Central	40
Panama	128	Burlington & Q	118½
Lake Shore	54¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	19
Illinois Central	96¾	Union Pacific stock	62¾
Cleveland & Pitts	93	Central Pac. bonds	106¾
Northwestern	47	Union Pac. bonds	104¾
Do. preferred	58¾	Do. land grants	98¾
C. C. C. & I	40	Do. sink. fund	91

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	122½	New 5's	117½
5-20's, 1865, reg	114½	10-40's, registered	110½
5-20's, 1865, new	118½	10-40's, coupons	110½
5-20's, 1867	120½	Currency 6's	127
5-20's, 1868	122½		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	42¾	Virginia, old	31
Tennessee, new	40½	Missouri 6's	103¼
Virginia, new	31		

PARIS, May 10.—Five per cent. rentes 105 francs 20 centimes.

HAVRE, May 10.—United States bonds—New 5's 102¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 10.—Gold 113@113¼. Sight exchange on New York ½ per cent. premium. Bankers' bills 5 3/16.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, May 10, 1876.

There was not any perceptible cessation of business in the leading mercantile branches, outside of the checks which are naturally felt by the closing of the banks and the stoppage of business in the city of trade. A fair business was done in the grain, breadstuffs and produce commission business with a steady feeling as the principal features, except that the market was naturally weakened by the progress of the season. There was an easy feeling in the provision trade, and, while a moderate volume of business was transacted, the demand was rather slack. Groceries continue firm and active, while dry goods are very brisk with a few more reductions on some of the leading makes to the bottom prices that have ruled in this market for some time past. Other lines of trade were steady and unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Articles.	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	9,743	10,931	20,674
Apples, bbls	880		880
Cheese, bxs	754	1,431	2,185
Corn, bus	13,909	8,351	22,313
Oats, bus	15,890	8,190	24,080
Barley, bus	8,388	11,282	19,670
Rye, bus	3,295	1,193	4,488
Potatoes, bbls	17,365	20,043	37,313
Onions, bbls	353	435	791
Butter, pkgs	14,756	6,191	20,947
Bacon, pcs	384	1,122	1,506
Potatoes, bus	8,561	9,944	18,505
Hay, bales	2,610	2,999	5,609

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

Articles.	Week ending May 8.	Week ending May 1.
Flour, bbls	10,931	9,743
Wheat, bus	11,431	13,909
Corn, bus	8,351	15,890
Oats, bus	8,190	8,388
Barley, bus	11,282	3,295
Rye, bus	1,193	384
Potatoes, bbls	6,191	14,756
Onions, bbls	20,043	17,365
Hay, bales	2,999	2,610

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—A rather quiet feeling is reported at steady values, and with moderate receipts. Wheat is inactive demand for prime grades of winter. We quote choice Michigan white winter at $1 49@1 45; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter $1 34@1 36; Northwestern red $1 38@1 40; low grades are dull and neglected at $1 15@1 22; rejected do 90c@$1 10, as to quality. Corn was easy at former quotations. We quote shelled at 59@60c for yellow; 58@59c for high mixed; 57@58c for low mixed. We quote ear at 55@57c for prime yellow; 54@55c for mixed. Oats were rather easier but quotably unchanged. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 39@40c prime white 43@45c. Barley is quiet and rather nominal quotations range from 75c@$1 00, as to quality; not much doing. Rye is quiet and easy at 80@ 85c bushel. Jobbing sales of grain rule 3@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—Continues in active demand for prime to choice grades, and the market is very steady. The rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of four local millers: Low to fair white wheat flour $6 75 @ barrel; No 1 amber do @ 7 25; red wheat flour @ 7 50@7 00; in sacks 50 lbs @ barrel. The jobbing brands of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: Choice spring or winter wheat flour $7 00@7 25; winter wheat $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 50; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis $8 25@8 50; choice patents $8 @9 00; red winter wheat flour is active at $5 00 @6 25; Graham flour $5 @5 50 per 100 lbs; buckwheat $5 75 @ barrel; kegs $3 00. Rye flour $5 00 @ barrel.

HAY—Timothy is in liberal receipts, aggregating about 3,000 bales during the week, the market continues quite easy. Timothy sells at 90@95c per 100 lbs; choice timothy $18 00@19 00 @ ton; No. 2, $16 00@17 00; upland prairie $13 00@15 00.

MILL FEED—The market is steady. We quote bran firm at $15 00@15 50 @ ton; second-hands and shipstuffs $18 00@19 00; middlings $21 00@25 00; mixed chop feed $20 00@24 00. Oil meal is jobbing at $2 10@2 25 @ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The season for trade in apples is virtually over until the appearance of the new crop, and while a little is occasionally done in that line the market is dull and nominal. No receipts for the past week. We quote choice sound $4 75@5 25 per barrel; prime $4 25@4 50; lower grades are hardly quotable, being sold for what they will bring.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in slack demand and easy at nominal quotations of 50@55c @ gallon for prime.

BEANS—Trade is rather limited and moves slowly at $1 40@1 45 @ bushel for prime.

BEESWAX—There is a moderate supply and the market is firm at 30c for round lots; 33@35c in a jobbing way.

BUTTER—The weakness in butter continues, the market for choice growing somewhat heavy, the accumulation of poor to medium grades. Fine grades meet with ready sale, but low grades are weak, and the general course of values shows a decidedly drooping tendency. We quote fancy creamery 28@29c; prime to good tubs 24@26c; fair 18@23c; common 16@17c.

CHEESE—There is a fair trade. We quote at 15 cents @ pound for hard; sweet drinking cheese 14 cents.

CRANBERRIES—Prices are steady at $11 00@ 15 00 per barrel, as to quality and condition; 6@7c per quart.

CURRANTS—The demand for cheese is active and the receipts are light, but not excessive, and the market is steady, amounting to 1,431 boxes for the week just. We quote New York factory at 13@13½c; prime to good 12@12½c; common 10@11c.

EGGS—There is a fair trade. We quote at 15 cents @ per barrel for hard; sweet drinking eggs 14 cents @ dozen.

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EGGS—There is a fair trade. We quote at 15 cents @ per barrel for hard; sweet drinking eggs 14 cents @ dozen.

DRIED FRUITS—The market is moderately active, and the tendency is rather in favor of buyers. We quote common to choice apples at 9@10c; sliced, 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 11@13c; peeled 18@22c; evaporated, unpeeled 5@6c. Raspberries 12@13c. Huckleberries 15@20c. Raspberries 30@35c. Cherries, pitted, 25@28c; unpitted 6@7c per lb.

LEGS—Are dull and weak but continue at former quotations, the ruling prices being 12½ @13c @ pound for choice hams.

FISH—FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—Strawberries were quoted at $2 00@2 50 @ quart. Radishes ruled at 25c @ dozen, and new onions at 25c @ dozen. Old onions were sluggish at $1 25@1 50 @ barrel. Bermuda onions were quoted at $2 50 @ crate. Bermuda tomatoes were held at $5 00@6 00 @ crate. Florida oranges in moderate demand. We quote at $5 50@5 75 @ barrel.

MAPLE SYRUP—Trade is quiet. Quoted at $1 40@1 50 @ gallon for prime in wood parcels and jugs. Maple sugar is dull at 10@11c @ lb.

HONEY—There is a steady market at unchanged quotations. We quote choice white comb by the coupla 65@70c per pair.

POTATOES—The market is moderate but the market is fully supplied, and the depression is not less marked than here-before. We quote rounds from on track nominally at 75@90c @ bushel for prime peachblows; 85@95c for Burbanks. Sales from store are steady at 90@95c for peachblows; 95@$1 00 for Peerless. New Bermuda potatoes were under offer at $5 50@6 00 @ barrel; sales at $5 50@6 00, with a good demand for prime sound.

VINEGAR—There is a steady demand. We quote country stock 15@20c per gallon; best city make at 18c per gallon.

Provisions.

The demand for the leading staples of hog products was only moderate to-day, and prices were easy though quotations rule firm. Receipts for the week were liberal, 6,191 pieces and 1,122 tierces.

BACON—Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders, 6c; short rib sides 7½c; short clear s

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1876.

THE foreign exports from Philadelphia, last week, amounted to $808,802.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* frantically calls upon the Democratic leaders to "try a little sincerity, a little honesty, a little unmistakable devotion to the cause of the people." Pray do; just for the novelty of the thing.

IN TEXAS, where there are no fences, orators have a wide range of thought. In a speech before the members of the State Legislature, a day or two before his election as United Senator, Governor COKE, according to the correspondent of the Galveston *News*,, "enlarged upon his Confederate record, which he would *repeat* if the occasion should offer."

THE Mayor of San Francisco has issued a proclamation in Chinese, addressed to the Chinese residents of that city, notifying them that, while they will be firmly protected against violence and oppression, hereafter the laws will be rigidly enforced against their illegal practices, their gambling habits, their vices and their pestilence-breeding dens. It should have been done years ago.

THE British Board of Trade returns for the months of March and for the first three months of this year have been issued. They show the total exports of iron and steel for March to have been 149,196 tons, compared with 164,067 tons in 1875, and over 192,000 tons in 1874. The decline in the trade of Sheffield with the United States during the three months was as follows: In steel, 85 per cent.; in cutlery, 23 per cent.; in files, about 33 per cent., and tools 26 per cent., all approximately.

THERE is a general spirit of restlessness in financial quarters over the delay in putting our new loan on the market. Just previous to the Franco-German war, the English rates were nearly as low as at the present. There was a good demand for our bonds, and a great American loan could have been marketed. But while they were haggling in Congress over one-half per cent. hostilities broke out, rates rapidly rose and our opportunity was lost. It looks as though we were going to repeat the blunder. European affairs wear by no means a peaceful aspect, and financiers who comprehend the situation are utterly disgusted with the ruling majority at Washington.

AN IMPORTANT decision regarding the liability of a bank in collecting drafts, has just been made by the United States District Court of Wisconsin. Some time ago the Bank of Montreal, of Chicago, received a draft from one of its correspondents, drawn on a local savings institution. Failing to collect the money at once, the bank had the paper accepted, and during the three days that intervened before presentation for payment the savings bank failed. Suit was brought against the Bank of Montreal, and the court held that the action of the bank in having the draft accepted instead of insisting on immediate payment rendered it liable, as it created a new contract, and the drawer was not liable on the draft. The decision possesses considerable interest for bankers and business men generally.

THE reason of the assassination of Senator TWITCHELL, of Louisiana, is now explained. It became necessary for the Democrats to obtain a majority, and so was selected as the man to die. The Democratic St. Louis *Republican* says in a tone of undisguised alarm:

"If the revival of violence and bloodshed in Coushatta parish, Louisiana, reported by the telegraph, is a sign of the way the chairmen of Democratic elections in that State are to be conducted, we shall have a good deal of trouble on our hands. It seems impossible for the white people of Louisiana to understand that these bloody disturbances only prolong the *regime* they are so anxious to get rid of. A few days ago, it was stated that Governor Kellogg had asked the President to station more troops in the State to insure a fair election, and reflect the blacks in the canvass. At first we imagined this was one of Kellogg's usual devices to overawe the whites and control the election; but the shooting of a Republican Senator and his brother-in-law at Coushatta, and the demand of an armed body of men for the resignation of the parish officers of Bienville, show that there is no improvement in the condition of the State has been made since the violent proceedings of three years ago.

THE *Bulletin of the Iron and Steel Association* gives the following tabular exhibit of our foreign iron and steel trade for the past five calendar years:

Calendar Years.	Imports.	Domestic exports.
1871	$47,919,926	$15,206,173
1872	61,724,227	14,360,617
1873	45,764,670	16,687,734
1874	39,490,732	20,409,752
1875	15,273,315	29,417,635

The exports include iron and steel and such manufactures thereof as car-wheels, stoves, machinery, steam-engines, cutlery, fire-arms, agricultural implements, scales, sewing-machines, fire-engines, etc. While the exports of 1875 exhibit a slight falling off as compared with 1874, their value far exceeds that of the iron and steel imports for 1875. In 1874 the excess of exports over exports was $4,139,989; in 1875 the excess of exports over imports was $5,144,320, which is certainly a very gratifying exhibit to American iron manufacturers. The *Bulletin* says:

"The leading articles imported in 1875 were: Pig iron, 60,467 net tons; castings, 23 tons; bar iron, 24,591 tons; boiler iron, 46 tons; hoop and scroll iron, 228 tons; rails, iron rails, 1,942 tons; steel rails, 16,316 tons; sheet iron, 3,516 tons; old and scrap iron, 25,866 tons; anchors, cables and chains, 2,004 tons. The value of the pig iron, bar iron, iron rails, steel rails and sheet iron imported in 1875 was $6,365,608, being more than one-third of the total value of the imports of iron and steel and their manufactures."

SENATOR MCDONALD, of Indiana, has not yet made that promised reply to Senator MORTON'S "personal explanation" concerning the political history of that State during the period of the war. Possibly he is refreshing his memory regarding the exact degree of his participation in the disloyalty of the Sons of Liberty and Knights of the Golden Circle. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* furnishes evidence showing that that Senator aided in drafting the bill which was to take the military power of the State from Governor MORTON, and place it in the hands of the four Democratic State officers; that he encouraged the then Attorney General of the State to give it as his opinion that there was no law by which money could be drawn from the State Treasury to pay the interest on the State debt, hoping thereby to force the Governor to reconvene the Legislature, or compel him to allow the State bonds to go to protest, and thus bring disgrace upon his administration; and that, in a word, he was privy to everything which a rebel Legislature could devise to weaken Governor MORTON'S administration, and to discourage Indiana soldiers in the field. He is just the man, therefore, to come to the defense of the Indiana Democracy, and the sooner he begins, the better will he please Republicans generally. But he ought to be very guarded in his utterances, lest he should convict himself of open treason.

THE latest decipherings of the inscriptions upon the Assyrian tablets concerning the origin of the world, discovered by Mr. GEORGE SMITH, the Oriental explorer, are said to show very conclusively that these tablets are wholly independent of the Jewish records, though both come from the same original sources, dating back to the time near the flood. The comparison shows a remarkable coincidence in the two accounts of the Creation, although the Chaldaic is less severe and vigorous in its theological aspect, and at the same time more amplified in detail than the Judaic. The general sequence of the creative work is the same in each, and the length of the creative periods the same. It is evident that a common source lies back of both, and that one has followed the other with changes similar to those which occur in languages following each other. Speaking of their remarkable coincidence with each other, with the legends of other nations, and particularly with the traditions of the Indian tribes, the last number of the *International Review*, says:

"No one can believe that the scribe who reduced to writing the Popul Vuh, the sacred book of the ancient Quiches of Central America, had access to the tablets recently deciphered by Mr. Smith, yet he has the same order and sequence of Creation, and the same ideas of cosmological gods, and of the formation of man upon the earth. Let any one read, in the curious work of Brasseus de Bourbourg, or in the third volume of Bancroft's "Native Races of the Pacific States," the quiniche genesis, and he cannot doubt that these Americans, who may have left the primitive seats of man perhaps as early as Nimrod's reign, carried with them the same traditions which the scribes of Assurbanipal found on the sacred tablets of the old Chaldean temples. So old and universal are the beliefs of mankind as to the origin of the world. It has been customary to throw doubt on the American traditions of the Creation and Deluge, as probably in part borrowed from Christian sources; but their relationship to the old Chaldean theogony and cosmogony is so striking that it seems necessary to regard these traditions as a common inheritance of the great Turanian race on both continents."

The entire subject is replete with fascinating interest.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* recently attempted to prove that the three indictments found by Kentucky courts against FITZHUGH, the rebel Doorkeeper of the lower branch of Congress, were utterly without foundation, and that the most serious one, that of arson, was based solely upon the alleged confession of THOMAS SCOTT, a negro, whose confession was extorted by the threats and violence of a mob and promptly retracted by him as soon as he was placed under the protection of the law, and that, in short, FITZHUGH was the innocent victim of a persecution set on foot and directed by personal enmity. A correspondent of that paper, however, who writes over his own signature, and prefaces his communication by observing that he was a Confederate soldier throughout the war, and has ever since been a Democrat, states that the five members of the "mob," of whom he was one, were all friendly to FITZHUGH, and that, circumstances having already directed suspicion to the colored man, they determined to interview him at night and elicit the truth. It was stipulated, before starting on what all felt to be a very questionable enterprise, that in no event should any personal harm be done the negro. He was to be led to believe that it was a "Ku-klux" party, and, if he had any dying speech to make, they were prepared to hear it. No intimation was to be given him as to what he was suspected of. If he made any confession it was to be on his own motion and without any prompting. This stipulation was rigidly observed. With what he believed to be his dying breath, he stated that FITZHUGH had begged, bullied and bribed him to burn certain buildings; that he consented to do so; that full instructions as to time and place of firing were subsequently given him by FITZHUGH, and that he executed them to the letter. This unexpected *denouement* astounded his interviewers, but the correspondent states that it was impossible for them to escape the conviction that he had told them only the exact truth, which conviction, reluctantly accepted, has only deepened with the lapse of time. After his confession, the negro was told that no violence was intended him, nor should be done him; a formal apology was made for the inconvenience he had been subjected to; he was taken back to town and placed in charge of the authorities. The remainder of that night and the next day he persisted in repeating his confession to his guards, although warned by them not to do so. He stuck to it when in jail at the county seat, and he never retracted his confession until his case (this being before the Negro Testimony bill) was removed to the United States Court at Louisville, when certain influences were brought to bear upon him which accomplished that result. FITZHUGH was afterwards tried for larceny, perjury and arson, as stated. In the first two cases the court instructed to acquit for the technical reasons that a partner could not commit larceny upon partnership goods, and that the alleged false swearing was merely to a formal affidavit for a continuance. In the arson case, owing to the loss of SCOTT'S testimony, the evidence was altogether circumstantial. It was amply strong enough to have convicted SCOTT, but not complete enough of itself to warrant conviction. The writer adds:

"Strangely enough, after Fitzhugh leaves the county, and after Scott had exerted all his might and main, and with singular success, to ruin his former employer's reputation, it is Fitzhugh who furnishes him bail, Fitzhugh who takes him back into his employment, and Fitzhugh who is his chief friend, backer and witness in his trial for damages in the United States Court. * * The entire testimony was a tissue of deliberate, willful and unblushing falsehoods. I say this advisedly, and without any malice whatever toward the colonel and door-keeper. I even regret that the truth of history and the exigencies of this controversy, to which I am no volunteer, compel me to say it of him. * * Judge M. J. Durham, the present Representative in Congress from this district, is perfectly cognizant of the truth of this accusation. If put upon the witness-stand, he would be compelled, reluctantly, of course, to convict Fitzhugh of perjury. I have been amazed for several months that the base accusations, or rather insinuations, and imposition of such a creature upon the white man, upon the party and upon the country."

We call the attention of the Republican members of the House to these circumstantial statements. FITZHUGH ought to be invited to pack his satchell and retire to the wilds of Texas, without delay.

STATE SENATOR TWITCHELL, of Coushatta, La., who was shot and mortally wounded by a Democratic assassin while crossing the Mississippi river at that point, a few days ago, was the brother of one of the victims of the former horrible White League massacre at that place. In the report of the Congressional committee which sat in New Orleans some two years ago, the story of that devilish crime is thus stated:

"The Twitchell brothers, from Vermont, both young and active men of business, one a man of some means, arrived, the one but a short time before his death, with five or six other men from the North, with their families, settled in this little town, bringing with them considerable property, integrity, economy and habits of industry. The reasonably expected results followed; the business of the town grew, a prosperous and flourishing New England village, with its saw and grist mills, its factory, its stores and store houses, its pleasant white paint, all houses, with the taste to appreciate them, its churches and schoolhouses. Business flourished. About 1,200 colored men were gathered into the village. Their labor was in demand; their wages good and promptly paid. Their children eagerly availed themselves of the school privileges abundantly afforded. The colored voters finding that these men never betrayed their confidence, but in all things were acting for the best interests of the town and parish offices; and they, thus elected, from a sense of duty honestly and faithfully administered the same. Everything in the village was prosperous, peaceful and happy. But there was a small party of white Conservatives, headed by Mr. Abney, who determined to rule, who acknowledged no right to the black man but that of servitude, and whose feelings toward their white neighbors recognizing in the black a citizen, other than intense jealousy and hatred. The inevitable result followed. August 25th, 1874, these officers were waited upon and ordered to resign. They declined. Then they were informed death alone was the alternative. Among that they declined the decree had gone forth, that nothing—neither service to the town, to the State, to their neighbors, nor the faithful performance of duty, nor virtue, nor integrity, nor prayers of themselves, of wives or little children could save, they besought their own neighbors to send them in safety out of the State, pleading even for their return. An escort was raised by this man, Abney, of twenty mounted men. The prisoners, taking all of their ready money, about $2,000, placed themselves in the hands of the guards. Abney issued military orders to what he called political clubs, but we believe White Leaguers, along the route, to furnish aid, supplies, etc. The march was commenced, and within thirty miles of their homes these prisoners were all murdered, terribly mutilated, buried, and no father, widow, brother or son was permitted even to visit their graves until the bodies were decomposed. None of the White man's party have ever sought the murderers; no pursuit has ever been made, no inquiries ever set on foot by them. A man riding one of the horses of one of the dead men has been seen in the parish, but no one has caused his course or asked him about the bloody deed. No Republican, white or black, has dared to commence proceedings. Abney was arrested and released on bail in a small sum, and with impunity insults the majesty of outraged law by boldly appearing as a witness in this case before the imposition of such a creature upon the white man, upon the party and upon the country."

THE Republican officials of Feliciana parish, in the same State, who have just been "driven into the woods" as the telegraphic dispatches have it, by their Democratic persecutors, have undoubtedly shared a similar dreadful fate. In this case, as in the other, no wrong was charged, no dishonesty alleged, no malfeasance in office proved. They were murdered simply for the crime of being Republicans, by men who doubtless pride themselves upon their position in society, and who boast of their "chivalry" and "honor," and there is practically no law in Louisiana to bring them to punishment. The Philadelphia *Bulletin* states the exact truth when it says that these rebel ruffians are so thoroughly impressed with the belief that their Democratic friends in the House are running this Government, and that the army being sufficiently reduced and crippled to forbid its use for the suppression of outlawry and the protection of honest men, they can afford to resort with impunity to their old plantation tactics. During the Mexican war, a certain general officer on one occasion rode up to BRAGG, and excitedly told him the crisis had arrived; he must fire. BRAGG turned to an old artilleryman: "Don't you hear what the General says?" "But I don't see anybody to fire at, captain." "Fire at the crisis!" It is time for the loyal people of this country as one man to follow suit.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Post* makes a bitter attack on the primary system, characterizing it as "the radical defect of our system of election," and charging that "it fills responsible offices with men who are utterly unworthy of public confidence, and who, if the people exercised any influence, could not secure a majority of votes." Misrepresentation like this deserves severe rebuke. The primary system in a state of purity is really the only true method of presenting candidates for the suffrages of the people, since it affords a free and equitable expression of the members of a party on the candidacy of those who are to be supported by their votes. It embodies and promotes the exercise of an important and essential element of suffrage itself which is necessarily abridged and hampered; its power to promote the liberty and welfare of the subject is paralyzed and destroyed if an equal participation of every voter in selecting the candidates who are to receive his vote be denied. The right of suffrage constituting the means by which individuals exert a personal influence and voice in our Government, includes every function that is requisite to give it the fullest and broadest force and vitality; and, therefore, the function of choosing the person to be voted for by a political party belongs to the individuals composing that party just as much as the right to a voice in Government belongs to the citizen. This is the underlying principle of the primary system. The persistent warfare which is being waged against the system, founded as it is upon a just and recognized principle, gives rise to the conviction that it is intended as a blow to effect the destruction and overthrow of the Republican party. To elect delegates, or nominate officers, by ward clubs, as has been suggested in Chicago and elsewhere, where membership can only be acquired on payment of an entrance fee, by a vote of persons who are already members naturally favorable to the admission of those only who are best calculated to subserve their ends, or by other restrictive means whereby Republicans are obliged to run a gauntlet to reach the privilege of assisting in the election of delegates or in ward nominations, would not only violate the rights of all who are not members, but would be contrary to fairness and justice, and would furnish a delightful field to be worked by ward politicians, enabling them to seize and maintain dominion over the party in the ward to the exclusion of all who oppose them—a course which would inevitably result in discord and dissension. Under the present system, properly used, the election of delegates, the nomination of candidates, the disputes and questions that are constantly arising within the party are all finally, equitably and satisfactorily adjusted, enabling the great party of freedom and reform, which has been so often victorious on many well-fought fields, to present to the foe a harmonious and unbroken front; and maintaining such a directness of purpose and uniformity of discipline within its ranks as to insure precision and power in filling the measure of its usefulness in the solution of the questions of the future. The opposition to the primary system does not arise so much from a wish to purify and perfect it, as from a desire to establish an easier and surer method of enabling worn-out hucksters, long since repudiated by the people, to wiggle into place and power.

ELEVEN years have passed since the war ended, and this is the Centennial of American Independence. In what spirit the representative men of the South accept the results of the one and regard the memories and principles of the other, may partly be inferred from the following extracts from an oration delivered by Colonel BRECKENRIDGE, of Kentucky, last Tuesday, upon the dedication of a memorial monument at Bowling Green to the Confederate soldiers of the South. The *Courier-Journal* says editorially of the orator that he is an advanced politician of the most liberal Democratic school," and adds that "he puts the Confederate question upon its true basis as that basis is understood in the South, and he does this with precision, grace and feeling." Colonel BRECKENRIDGE said, speaking of the soldiers of the South:

"This monument has been erected in their honor because they were soldiers in *that* army, and fell in defense of *that* cause, and we are here to-day to bear witness of the principles for which they died. Had the cause been unworthy, the principles false, or transitory, or unimportant, their heroism might fail to speak in the hushed and charitable terms of that for which they died, but would not justify us in thus solemnly giving our children to believe them worthy imitations. * * But these men and their comrades deserve all that can be given to those who displayed the highest qualities which adorn and dignify our races. The Pantheon could open its doors to welcome them amongits immortals, and Westminster feel honored to receive their dust. * * *

"In the sight of Almighty God and this audience, in the presence of heaven and our children, we from our hearts declare that they were true soldiers of liberty, who followed where honor led and died where duty commanded, and we appeal to the august tribunal of posterity to pass upon the truth of this answer. * * We loved the cause and our comrades. We love their memories. We will honor their graves. But we do this without bitterness to any one, and without apology. While we remember that Lee and Breckinridge died proscribed, and Louisiana and South Carolina are held by the throat, we wait without impatience or servile importunity for the dawn of a purer and better day. * * * Who can tell when causes are lost? Two hundred years ago Marius and his legions fell before the might of an outraged nationality, and only yesterday, amid the wild huzzas of the great Germanic fatherland, Arminius in bronze is placed as sentry over the mighty nation, whose existence is the realization of the dream of centuries, for which a score of generations vainly struggled. * * *

We dedicate this monument to the great army of freedom—the innumerable host of the past, of whom the world was not worthy. And from our loins may there spring a race worthy to be the comrades of the illustrious dead."

THE Senatorial contest in Texas turned out precisely as we predicted it would, in the election of Governor COKE, the Democratic rebel, over Congressman HANCOCK, the Democratic Unionist. The latter was a loyal man in 1861-2, and was expelled from the Legislature of Texas because he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States. For this reason the Democratic party of Texas opposed his election to the Senate. The former, while making his canvass for re-election as Governor, last winter, in a speech delivered before the Democratic State Convention, extolled the virtues of the Confederacy and the cause, reminding the members that the latter was not dead, that it still lived *in their hearts and was loved and revered* by all of them, and that its spirit then brooded over their deliberations. This wretched rehashing of rebellion he repeated all over the State, at one place winding up a bitter attack upon his Republican opponent, who served in the Union troops, by saying that "the only good thing he had in his carcass was a Confederate bullet." In like spirit he conducted his canvass for Judge ELLIS, who claiming that his war record would not do for the people of Texas, that he was a traitor to the South in the hour of its peril, that they could *now* dispense with the use of such men, and that they were not entitled to any further consideration. The Democratic newspapers throughout the State all opposed HANCOCK on the ground that his Union sentiments and decided action in the time of the rebellion disqualified him from acting in the real interest of Texas. He was defeated solely for the reason that he was a Union man of pronounced activity and courage, and COKE was elected simply because he was a traitor and is still unrepentant. Texas Democracy insists upon a record of treason as a test of fitness for political support. The *Inter-Ocean* pertinently says:

"This, then, is the true test of Democracy at the South; that the man who did not fight to destroy the Union, or swear to support those who did so fight, was still an underany circustances, receive Democratic suffrages. There could be no better evidence than this of the total depravity of the Democratic party, which now, as ever, would subject candidates for office to such a test would not hesitate once more to try to rend the Union. This test of fitness for office is a test of the loyalty of the Democratic party, and it demonstrates the unfitness of that party to govern the country anywhere."

Those who profess to think that the mission of the Republican party is ended would do well to ponder the significance of these facts.

THE International Convention of Archæologists, called to meet at Philadelphia on the 4th of September next, will form an occasion of rare interest and importance. That the great Valley of the Ohio and Mississippi was once the seat of an empire wide in extent, firmly consolidated in character and powerful on account of its vast population, is a fact sufficiently established by the traces of preoccupation which have come down to our times. As the years roll on new facts are obtained and new light is thrown on the history of a people, whose monuments alone survive the wrecks of time. But in their relics we have the records of their ruin. From a consideration of separate facts concerning these Mound Builders, it may be reasonably inferred that they had an organized autocratic government, in which the individual was merged in the State, and thus their rulers could undertake and complete the great works, the remains of which are found in this age. They were evidently a laborious people. Nothing but the united labor of many thousands of men could accomplish such great works as have survived the levelling influence of time through thousands of years. They were not nomads, but had fixed habitations. They were numerous and gregarious, dwelling in populous cities, as attested by the grouping of the mounds. They were also acquainted with many of the practical arts of civilized life. They smelted copper, wrought stone, molded clay into useful forms, built houses, reared mounds, which, like those of Grolun, Uxmal, Palenque and San Juan Teotihuacan, all exert a personal influence and voice in our Government, includes every function that is requisite to give it the fullest and broadest force and vitality; and, therefore, the function of choosing the person to be voted for by a political party belongs to the individuals composing that party just as much as the right to a voice in Government belongs to the citizen. This is the underlying principle of the primary system. The persistent warfare which is being waged against the system, founded as it is upon a just and recognized principle, gives rise to the conviction that it is intended as a blow to effect the destruction and overthrow of the Republican party. To elect delegates, or nominate officers, by ward clubs, as has been suggested in Chicago and elsewhere, where membership can only be acquired on payment of an entrance fee, by a vote of persons who are already members naturally favorable to the admission of those only who are best calculated to subserve their ends, or by other restrictive means whereby Republicans are obliged to run a gauntlet to reach the privilege of assisting in the election of delegates or in ward nominations, would not only violate the rights of all who are not members, but would be contrary to fairness and justice, and would furnish a delightful field to be worked by ward politicians, enabling them to seize and maintain dominion over the party in the ward to the exclusion of all who oppose them—a course which would inevitably result in discord and dissension. Under the present system, properly used, the election of delegates, the nomination of candidates, the disputes and questions that are constantly arising within the party are all finally, equitably and satisfactorily adjusted, enabling the great party of freedom and reform, which has been so often victorious on many well-fought fields, to present to the foe a harmonious and unbroken front; and maintaining such a directness of purpose and uniformity of discipline within its ranks as to insure precision and power in filling the measure of its usefulness in the solution of the questions of the future. The opposition to the primary system does not arise so much from a wish to purify and perfect it, as from a desire to establish an easier and surer method of enabling worn-out hucksters, long since repudiated by the people, to wiggle into place and power.

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"In the sight of Almighty God and this audience, in the presence of heaven and our children, we from our hearts declare that they were true soldiers of liberty, who followed where honor led and died where duty commanded, and we appeal to the august tribunal of posterity to pass upon the truth of this answer. * * We loved the cause and our comrades. We love their memories. We will honor their graves. But we do this without bitterness to any one, and without apology. While we remember that Lee and Breckinridge died proscribed, and Louisiana and South Carolina are held by the throat, we wait without impatience or servile importunity for the dawn of a purer and better day. * * * Who can tell when causes are lost? Two hundred years ago Marius and his legions fell before the might of an outraged nationality, and only yesterday, amid the wild huzzas of the great Germanic fatherland, Arminius in bronze is placed as sentry over the mighty nation, whose existence is the realization of the dream of centuries, for which a score of generations vainly struggled. * * *

We dedicate this monument to the great army of freedom—the innumerable host of the past, of whom the world was not worthy. And from our loins may there spring a race worthy to be the comrades of the illustrious dead."

THE Senatorial contest in Texas turned out precisely as we predicted it would, in the election of Governor COKE, the Democratic rebel, over Congressman HANCOCK, the Democratic Unionist. The latter was a loyal man in 1861-2, and was expelled from the Legislature of Texas because he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States. For this reason the Democratic party of Texas opposed his election to the Senate. The former, while making his canvass for re-election as Governor, last winter, in a speech delivered before the Democratic State Convention, extolled the virtues of the Confederacy and the cause, reminding the members that the latter was not dead, that it still lived *in their hearts and was loved and revered* by all of them, and that its spirit then brooded over their deliberations. This wretched rehashing of rebellion he repeated all over the State, at one place winding up a bitter attack upon his Republican opponent, who served in the Union troops, by saying that "the only good thing he had in his carcass was a Confederate bullet." In like spirit he conducted his canvass for Judge ELLIS, who claiming that his war record would not do for the people of Texas, that he was a traitor to the South in the hour of its peril, that they could *now* dispense with the use of such men, and that they were not entitled to any further consideration. The Democratic newspapers throughout the State all opposed HANCOCK on the ground that his Union sentiments and decided action in the time of the rebellion disqualified him from acting in the real interest of Texas. He was defeated solely for the reason that he was a Union man of pronounced activity and courage, and COKE was elected simply because he was a traitor and is still unrepentant. Texas Democracy insists upon a record of treason as a test of fitness for political support. The *Inter-Ocean* pertinently says:

"This, then, is the true test of Democracy at the South; that the man who did not fight to destroy the Union, or swear to support those who did so fight, was still an underany circustances, receive Democratic suffrages. There could be no better evidence than this of the total depravity of the Democratic party, which now, as ever, would subject candidates for office to such a test would not hesitate once more to try to rend the Union. This test of fitness for office is a test of the loyalty of the Democratic party, and it demonstrates the unfitness of that party to govern the country anywhere."

Those who profess to think that the mission of the Republican party is ended would do well to ponder the significance of these facts.

THE International Convention of Archæologists, called to meet at Philadelphia on the 4th of September next, will form an occasion of rare interest and importance. That the great Valley of the Ohio and Mississippi was once the seat of an empire wide in extent, firmly consolidated in character and powerful on account of its vast population, is a fact sufficiently established by the traces of preoccupation which

ILLEGAL INVESTIGATIONS.

Message from Governor Hartranft Vetoing Appropriations for Expenses of House Investigating Committees.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, May 5, 1876.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN: I have approved House bill No. 143, entitled "an act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt and for common schools for the year Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six," except certain items contained in section eleven, which are as follows: "And the State Treasurer is further authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the actual and necessary expenses, clerical and stenographic services and the officers' fees and mileage in serving processes in the following special committees: The committee appointed to investigate the House of Refuge at Philadelphia, the committee to investigate the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Coal Company and Coal and Iron Company, the committee to investigate the State Treasury, the committee to investigate the Reform School at Morganza and the committee appointed to investigate Senate bill twenty-one; *Provided*, That the members of said committees shall receive such compensation only as they are entitled to under the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth."

The items excepted out of my approval are "the committee to investigate the House of Refuge at Palladelphia, the committee to investigate the State Treasury, the committee to investigate the Reform school at Morganza," which items and the expenses therefor I disapprove.

The Constitution, with the most rigid and explicit restrictions, has defined the limits of the power of the General Assembly in making appropriations. What may be embraced in the general appropriation bill is contained in the fifteenth section of of the third article of the Constitution: "The general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing but appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and for public schools; all other appropriations shall be made by separate bills, each embracing but one subject." If the items excepted out of the approval of this bill are embraced within the provisions of the section, they must be found in the Legislative Department. But the committee, the expenses of which are proposed to be paid in this appropriation, are not legally constituted bodies raised by lawful authority, with any standing committee of either House. It is undoubtedly true that the Legislature by a law or a joint or concurrent resolution, which is equivalent to a law for that purpose, may raise committees to perform duties similar to those imposed upon the committees specified in this bill; or either House, for the purpose of its government, investigation of the conduct of its members, or any other purpose necessary to conduct the business of legislative body, may raise and organize committees, without the concurrence of the other. But a committee to perform extra legislative duties at distant places and time, no authority to act except by a general law, or an act passed for the particular case in the manner required to pass any law, as defined by the Constitution.

The twenty-sixth section of the third article of the Constitution provides that "every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of both Houses may be necessary, except on the question of adjournment, shall be presented to the Governor, and before it shall take effect be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, may be passed by two-thirds of both houses, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill." The resolutions creating the committees in the cases of the excepted items in the bill were passed by a single house, and to perform duties entirely out of legislation and in places other than that in which the two houses were sitting.

Committees for special duties, created by a single House, and for any purpose connected with its government, are not the ordinary business of the legislative department, but special and extraordinary. And the expenses partake of the same character. For that reason alone they should be excluded from the General Appropriation bill, for it is unconstitutional to include them in it. Even if such an appropriation can be made, it must be done by separate bills. But there is a constitutional objection which goes deeper than the mere matter of form in which the appropriations are made, although in this objection is as imperative on that as any other. These expenses are for services rendered. They cannot be sustained on any other ground. No appropriations can be made to pay for person as a gratuity, except for military services. But if for services, they must have been performed in pursuance of previous authority of law.

The eleventh section of the third article of the Constitution ordains as follows: "No bill shall be passed giving any extra compensation to any public officer, servant, employee, agent or contractor after services shall have been rendered or contract made, nor providing for any claim against the Commonwealth without previous authority of law." As these committees acted under a resolution of one House they had no previous authority of law, and their employees are in no sense public.

If clerks, reporters and others were employed by these committees they are the parties for whose compensation the appropriation is made. There was no law providing for such officers or requiring such services, as between them and the Commonwealth they were volunteers. No one would have become employed, and before they rendered it they should have inquired whether there was previous authority of law. If there was not, the Constitution informs them that no bill shall be passed providing for the payment of their claims. No one can recover for services voluntarily rendered, especially against a legal and constitutional prohibition.

If the condition is onerous in these particular cases, the members could have avoided it by refusing to perform these duties for which they were not elected. The House of Representatives had no more authority to send them on these committees than the Speaker had, without the resolution, or than any head of a department had for the purpose of collecting information for the proper administration of his department.

It follows that the service of process was also a voluntary act, and one which could not be enforced. While the act of 1872 authorizes the service of subpœnas on witnesses in any place in the limits of either House, and compels their attendance under penalty, it of course applies only to committees legally constituted and not to committees acting without lawful authority. Such standing committees and others lawfully raised, as may be necessary to carry forward the business of legislation and exercise the "powers necessary for the Legislature of a free State," have the power of attendance of witnesses. These powers are not unlimited, but pertain to the government of each House, the protection of its members and inquiries into their conduct.

And these restrictions of the Constitution work no hardship or inconvenience, for whatever is of a sufficient magnitude to require special consideration and legislative investigation, can readily be reached by by the joint action of both Houses. The people of the State have entrusted the legislative power of the Commonwealth to the General Assembly, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives, trusting that such power will be wisely and honestly exercised by their joint action. The existing Constitution is full of restrictions on this legislative power, especially on appropriations, and of limitations on the authority of one House. It is vested in them jointly so far as they can exercise it. Where the people of the State have reposed it, I am content, as it is my duty, to let it abide.

There are other items in this bill of doubtful constitutionality, but in this instance and for the present I will give the legislative power to the General Assembly the benefit of the doubt.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

THE HARPER BROTHERS.

Their Start in Early Life.

The father of these brothers was a substantial farmer of Newton, Long Island, near Brooklyn. The two elder sons came to New York about 1812, learning the printer's trade, and having finished their apprenticeship set up in business for themselves under the firm name of J. & J. Harper. They soon began to print books on their own account, disposing of them to the regular booksellers, at the same time keeping any bookstore of their own. Their industry and good judgment soon placed them in the front rank of the trade. Their two younger brothers entered their employment, and when the younger of them came of age both were admitted into the partnership, and the firm took the name of Harper & Brothers. When Alexander T. Stewart was teacher in a school in the now virgin Roosevelt street, Fletcher Harper was for a time one of his pupils. For a time Joseph W. (always called Wesley) acted as proof-reader, Fletcher as foreman of the composing room, while James and John acted as pressmen and general managers. As their business increased all four withdrew from merely mechanical work—James from the general management of the concern, John becoming bookkeeper and Wesley overseeing the literary department, although to the latter years of his life he was never more happy than when he could find time to steal from the counting-room to the composing-room, and pore for hours over the damp proof-sheets. In the course of fifteen or twenty years, Fletcher, the youngest and most sanguine of the four, came to be looked upon as the moving power of the establishment, while John was the balance wheel. In case of any difference of views, his calm judgment was decisive. No little of the success of the house was owing to the unvarying unanimity with which the four brothers brought their very different powers into action. What one did was done by and for all. For many years no accounts were kept between themselves and the firm. Each drew as he chose as from a common stock; but at length Wesley, whose family had become much the largest, found that he was drawing out more than the others and proposed that the sums drawn by each should be charged to him separately.

SOMERSET, PA.

Detailed Account of the Fire of Thursday—List of Losses and Insurance—The Second Great Conflagration Within Four Years.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

SOMERSET, PA., May 5, 1876.

At 1:10 P. M. yesterday an alarm of fire was raised in our usually quite village. Since the memorable 9th of May, 1872, the cry of "fire" brings our population to the streets *en masse*. The fire was discovered to be in the pattern shop of the Somerset Foundry, owned and operated by Davis, McCoy & Co. In less time than it takes to write it, the flames had spread to the adjoining parts of the foundry, and were making rapid headway in the direction of the residence of Professor George Schafer; but an intervening building was soon torn down and the dwelling saved. The wind was blowing a perfect gale from the southwest at the time, and drove the flames across the street into the Somerset House, and in less than twenty minutes that famous and substantial house was naught but a mass of smoking embers and a shaking ruin.

From here the flames spread to the residence of Frank Weimer, and despite the most heroic efforts to check their progress, continued their march on up the south side of the street as far as the residences of W. B. Cofroth and W. J. Baer. Here a most determined fight was made, and, though repeatedly driven from the roof, the heroic men who were struggling in a desperate cause fought their way back over the roof foot by foot until they conquered.

After the flames had been checked at the Baer and Cofroth buildings, a short respite was given the weary men, and it was thought that the fight was ended; but the treacherous wind, suddenly shifting from the southeast to the south, the flames leaped across the street, and Aaron Flick's household goods and goods went up in a funeral pile that would have been a credit to any of the heroes of antiquity. From here the flames spread to a wooden building occupied as a grocery by Flick & Kreager; the building was old and well seasoned, and in a moment the flames licked it up and sped on to the residence of Valentine Hay. Then followed the residences of John H. Uhl and Dr. Henry Brubaker.

Another rally was made at and strenuous efforts put forth to save the "Barnet House," but without avail. The fire got a hold in the stables in the rear of the hotel, and it was soon demolished, but not before the fire had communicated to the opposite side of Union street were in imminent danger. If ever there was a hell on earth it was in the upper part of that square between half past three and five o'clock.

The new Hay block, on the corner of Main Cross and Union streets, took fire at twenty minutes past four o'clock, and was quickly turned to the ground. By careful watching on the part of residents on the opposite side of Main Cross street, and a courageous and intrepid fight at the meat market of John Young, the flames were prevented from spreading any further, and the east end of the block was safe.

The loss is estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000, while the insurance will not exceed $65,000. The heaviest loser among the business men is undoubtedly Lyeoming Hannex & Bro., dry goods store, loss $16,000, insurance, Fayette Mutual $3,000, Lyc